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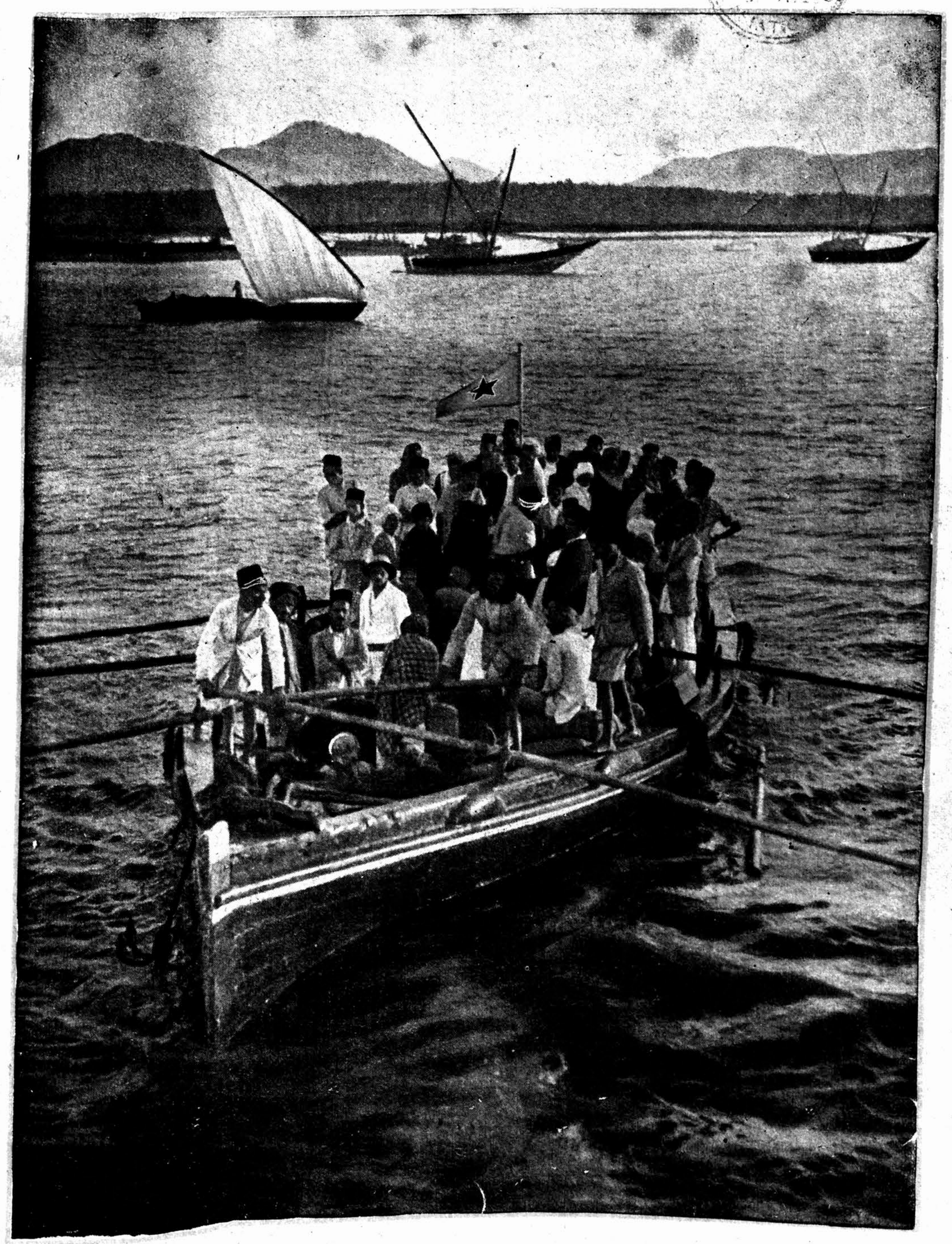
THE FERRY BOAT

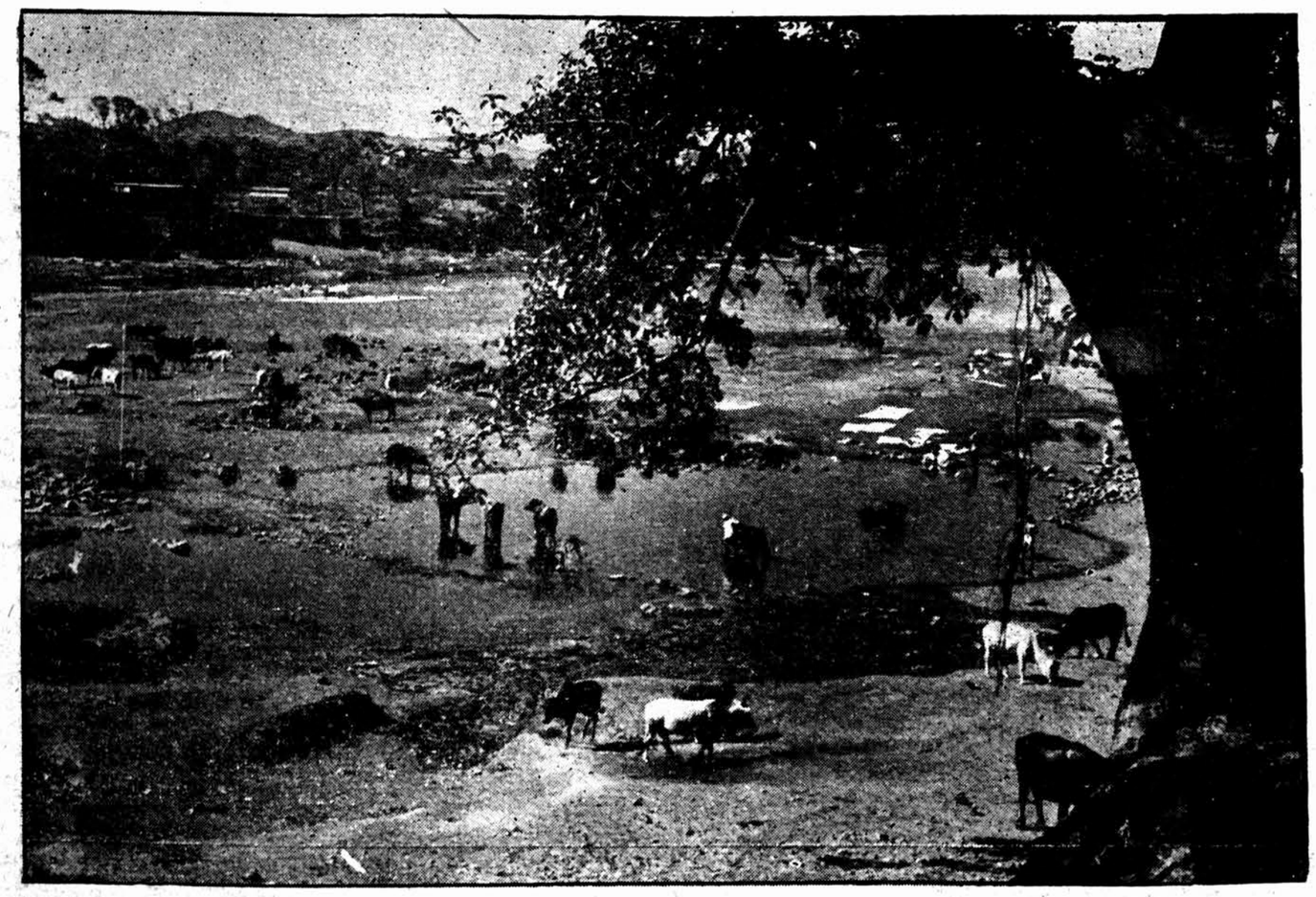


—M. K. Syed.

SAL MUBARAK!

Pateti, Parsi New Year's Day, which comes off on the 6th inst., will be the occasion for universal rejoicing in the community and for wishing one another "Sal Mubarak!" or "Happy New Year!" Photos at the left and right show two Parsi ladies, one preparing a tray of flowers, cocoanut, "kumku" and other auspicious articles for the day, and the other reciting prayers before a sandal-wood-fed fire.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla).



★

Early morning scene in the suburbs of Poona.

(Photo by R. R. Prabhu).

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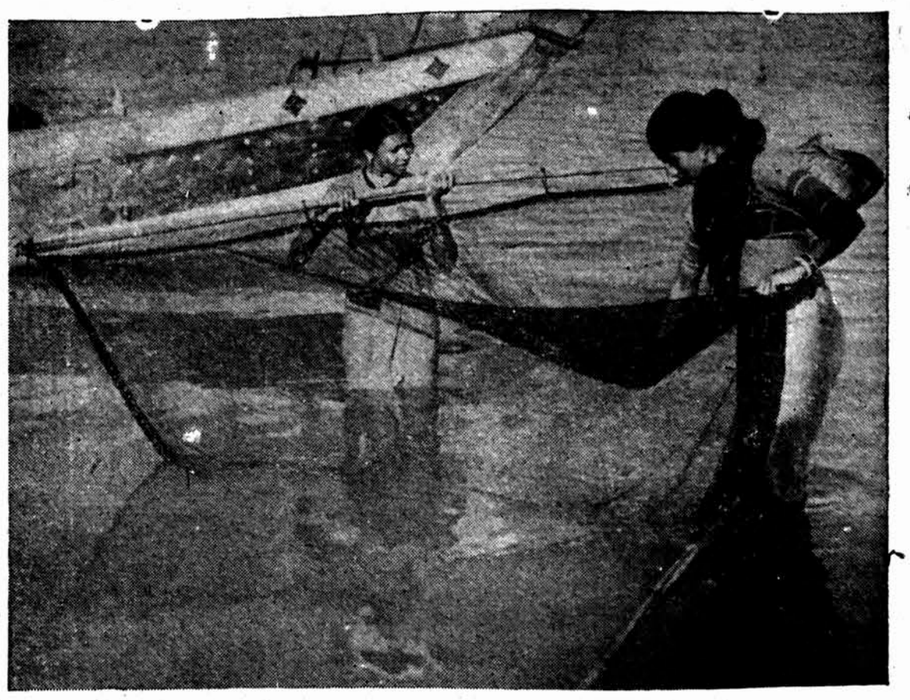
An Indian boy helps two little London girls to construct a sand castle on Thames-side.



"The Catch".

(Photo by N. G. Limaye).

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Supernatural Phenomena

Is There Any Natural Explanation For Them?

A BOOK entitled "An Adventure" was published some forty years ago containing an account of the experience of two English ladies who found themselves shifted to the age of the French Revolution.

The two ladies, Miss Moberly and Miss Jourdain, went to Paris in 1901, and as they were walking one afternoon in the grounds of the Trianon, they saw a palace, a footman emerging from a door of the palace and then proceeding towards a bridge over a ravine through which ran the water of a water-fall. And as they stood watching these scenes they saw passing by them people wearing costumes of 1789. Thus having lived in the 18th century for a while they returned to their own age and found that the palace, the bridge, the ravine, the water-fall and those people wearing unfamiliar costumes were no longer there.

This experience of these two ladies acquired wide publicity in a short time and was variously interpreted as illusion, hallucination, superstition, 'stunt' and poetic imagination. It was however soon proved that the ladies had no knowledge of French history and no interest in the occult and abnormal phenomena, and that the scene they witnessed closely corresponded with the geography of that place in 1789, and that the costumes they saw were exactly those in fashion during the closing years of the 18th century.

Frequent Experience

The ladies did not go there only on one occcasion. To confirm their first experience they repaired to the spot several times and found the same scenes over and over again. It was found that sometimes what was visible to one of them was not visible to the other, though on some following day their fields of vision would be reversed. They even talked to some of the persons they saw. Once one of them saw a lady on the terrace of the palace, and gave to the minutest detail a description of her features, and her dress.

It was found by subsequent research that these details exactly answered a description of Marie Antoinette as she was during 1789! Once while they stood enjoying calmly the rapturous beauty of the scene of trees, terraces, palaces and picturesque boulevards, the panorama shivered like the curtain of a theatre and then was no more.

This experience was not peculiar to Miss Moberly and Miss Jourdain: three other persons who had the opportunity of living in a house over-looking the park at Versailles in 1908 have narrated similar tales about these queer scenes (though in their case the experience so got on their nerves that they deemed it desirable to shift to another place so as to be able to live in one age at a time).

The book entitled 'An Adventure' containing all these experience was first published in 1901 and enjoyed immense popularity, but as I have just said the experiences were in some quarters believed to be mere imaginative inventions, and it was not till 1931 when a second edition came up with the names of the experiments that people came to believe in the veracity of its contents.

By

KHADIM MOHYUD DIN

This is one of the several abnormal phenomena that have considerably bewildered people, and particularly those whose mental make-up admits of nothing that does not harmonise with the theory of materialism. The materialist will, of course, never believe in these things. He would rather believe that Miss Moberly and Miss Jourdain never existed than that the scenes and the people of the 18th century should have come into our times. But for the sake of others we shall try to find out an explanation of these abnormal phenomena that have puzzled humanity during all time.

Theory Of Serialism

It must be admitted in the very beginning, however, that the explanations suggested for such abnormal or supernormal phenomena are in the nature of suggestions and conjectures; it will take us a long time, perhaps centuries, to prove conclusively that they are the real and true explanations. So far as the above phenomenon is concerned, it is explained by a theory of a time called Serialism, whose exponents contend that in some sense the past and the future exists, though our relation with time and space permits us only to experience the present.

Time according to them is a single indivisible, imperishable unity in which the past, the present and the future are linked indissolubly by a gregarious principle. Time past is not gone; it exists even now, though how it exists it is not quite easy to say. The future, likewise, exists, though the present existence of the future cannot be experienced by any of our normal faculties. But then it sometimes so happens that we can see the future.

We know that many of our dreams come true; we have, that is to say, a latent faculty through whose occasional quickening we are enabled to experience the future. Similarly through the occasional quickening of this faculty or some other faculty similar to this, we can for a while experience the present existence of the past, and it was with the help of this faculty that Miss Moberly and Miss Jourdain experienced what has been just described.

Man's existence in time is explained by a simile involving his comparison to a traveller going up hill on a curved and meandering road, so that he can neither see the part of the road he has left behind, nor what is ahead of him, because of the mountains blocking his vision. But sometimes he reaches a point from where he commands a view of the curves he has left behind, and sometimes a point from where he sees the curves ahead of him.

Man looks before and after in time in much the same way; and just as the traveller can see the curves ahead of him oftener and more easily, similarly man experiences his future more frequently than his past; in fact there have been very few people in history who have believed in an age previous to their own, while the number of those who have experienced the future is quite considerable.

Strange Seances

It must be admitted, therefore, that such an intriguing phenomenon as that in the grounds of the Trianon at Versailles, though visible to a few, cannot be demonstrated to many who may, despite the confirmation of some others, refuse to believe in them. For them there ar e other abnormal phenomena, and phenomena of a physical nature too, which can be easily seen by any one interested in them.

The most celebrated of these abnormal physical phenomena are those associated with the Seances room. The sitters are seated as to form a circle. The 'Medium' is seated in the centre. His hands and feet are bound and controlled by those sitting around him. There is no light in the room except a very dim red glow which just enables the sitters to see things happening around them. Music is played by the sitters to the accompaniment of some musical instruments.

Presently things begin to happen; a pleasant breeze begins to move; curtains of the room are seen to sway and wave. small objects flit about; handkerchiefs tie themselves into knots; tables and chairs move across the room. All the time the 'medium', tightly held, lies asleep, breathing heavily; after a time the 'spirit control' who produces these phenomena informs the sitters through the medium that the latter has been tired and that the phenomena should be continued no more. The medium is awakened, the lights are turned on and the seance is at an end.

The working of a seance room is explained by what is called the theory of Ectoplasm. Ectoplasm is supposed to be the dematerialised form of the medium's body, an amorphous, pulpy, porridge-like substance that issues from the ears and the nose of the medium during the seance. It is with the help of the threads and ropes of this ectoplasmic substance spreading to all parts of the room that the 'spirit control' lifts objects, moves tables and chairs and curtains, and plays whatever pranks it likes. As long as the medium is unconscious, no light is permitted in the seance room, since the impact of light is highly injurious to the delicate ectoplasmic substance and might result in the death of the medium.

For Result of Figure Words Competition—See Page 45

Ectoplasmic Thumbprints

One of the most stirring experiments made in the seance room is known as the Mergery experiment in which Mrs. Mergery Crandon was the medium and her dead brother Walter the spirit control. Some liquid wax was placed in a dish in the seance room. Mrs. Mergery, the medium, went to sleep: the lights were turn down and Walter the spirit control, made thumbprints on the wax with the help of the ectoplasmic stuff of his sister.

The thumbprints on the wax were examined carefully by a finger-print expert who testified to the fact that they were not of any of those present in the seance room. Many, however, still looked upon the phenomenon as a draped trickery and suggested that the thumbprint might have been impressed on the wax in the beginning surreptitiously. And how could it be asserted that the

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World News From Across The Seas

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

Sir Stanley Reed was one of those who supported Labour Party's plea when the debate took place that the House of Commons should be recalled before October 3.

But he began by saying that rather than criticise the Premier he would "prefer to cut his tongue off." And before he could continue, Mr. J. J. Davidson, a Labour M.P. snapped:

"Then you won't be able to lick his boots."

* * * *

Col. Gretton, Sir Henry Page Croft and the other Diehard Tories look like being left in undisputed possession of the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side in the House of Commons for which they have fought for eight years. Ever since 1931 both the Diehards and the I.L.P. have claimed it, and Westminster's 'extremes have consequently been an uncomfortably crowded proximity.

Mr. Maxton is one of the majority of the I.L.P. National Council which has decided to recommend affiliation to the Labour party. The I.L.P. conference next month in Leeds is expected to endorse it.

Both Mr. Maxton's House of Commons colleagues, McGovern and Campbell Stephen, are in favour of the step, which would mean taking the Labour Whip. They would then probably move back to the bench behind the Liberals, where there is already a crowd of independent-minded M.P.s.

The bench houses such Labourites as Buchanan, Lansbury and Wedgwood, Conservatives like Vyvyan Adams and MacMillan and the "Leftist" independents, including Miss Rathbone and Arthur Salter. As an official Labourite Maxton would miss the frequent opportunities he now enjoys of catching the Speaker's eye in virtue of his position as a party leader. McGovern, too, would be unable to snipe the Labourites. Only last month he was scoring against the men he now wants to join. When Huge Dalton was protesting the delays in the negotiations with the Soviet Union, McGovern came in with a reminder of the refusal of the Labour party to have political or industrial relations with Moscow.

* * * *

Sir Stafford Cripps has a daughter, Diana, who is becoming an expert on nutrition.

She was married last year to her father's adopted son, Mr. Purcell Weaver, son of the late Sir Lawrence Weaver, and a keen advocate of a nutritional system which depends upon uncooked foods. For their honeymoon they went to Jamaica to pursue joint researches into this subject. They have now collaborated in a book, "Natural Foods: Their Preparation and Use", which is to be published shortly.

Mrs. Weaver, fair and slight in build, is the least talkative member of Sir Stafford's politically-minded household. She listens demurely to the intellectual fireworks which enliven his vegetarian table. She became interested in nutrition as the result of an illness which German specialists failed to cure, but which she finally cured by Mr. Weaver's dietary method. Subsequently they preached its gospel together in a hostel established for the purpose at Leatherhead.

* * * *

Lord Willingdon, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Lady Willingdon are taking the cure at Aix-les-Bains. They are thus missing the glory of the new garden which Lady Wilingdon has just completed at Walmer Castle, the Lord Warden's official residence.

The Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports is an honorary post which carries no salary and which may even be regarded as a liability to its holder. He is obliged to pay rates and taxes on the castle, which is large and expensive to run. The Office of Works is responsible for the upkeep of the structure, but alterations and redecoration schemes are paid for largely out of the Lord Warden's own pocket.

Since Lord Willingdon's appointment he and Lady Willingdon have spent considerable sums on improvements to the castle. They have put in a number of bathrooms, have laid down tennis courts and have opened up the gardens, giving them a new and attractive lay-out. Their son, Lord Ratendon, has a small house in the town of Walmer, not far from the castle gates.

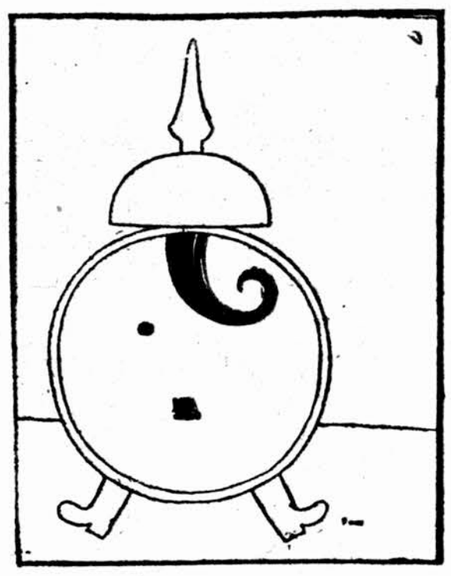
* * * *

Mr. Philip Guedalla, who is at present in South America, has left in London a new book which is now in the press and which is to be published next month.

It is entitled "The Hundredth Year" and deals with the events of 1936. Its publication is likely to cause something of a stir. In a review of world events the main themes is a vindication of the Duke of Windsor and a critical analysis of the actions of

(Continued On Page 53)

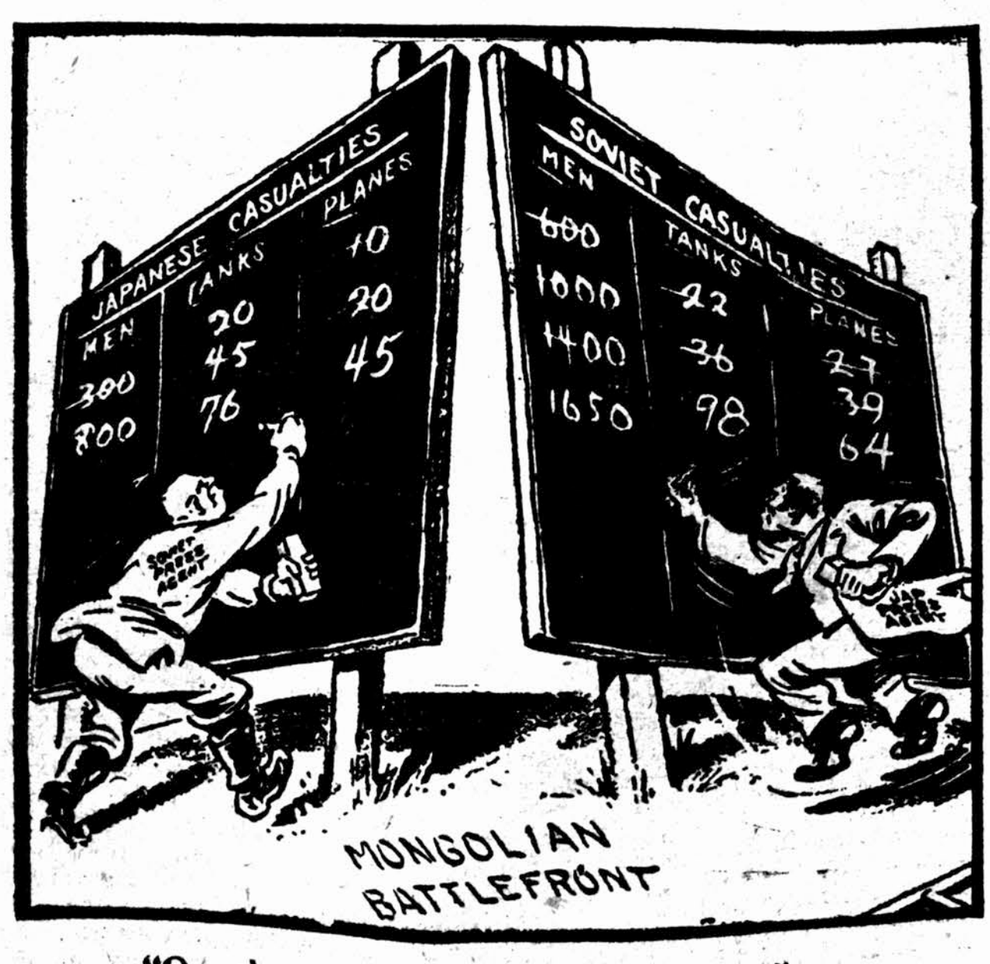
Franco: "I am the only ruler of Spain".



World's Alarm Clock.
—"Nebelspalter". Zurich.

Hitler: "Hatch a peace *chicken out of that egg*, dear Benito, then I will crow."
(Louis Raemaekers, in the Amsterdam Telegraaf")

"I'm just about ready to go nuts!"
—"Panama American"



"On the far-flung Mongolian front."
—"St. Louis Star Times"

"The Old man of the "Mediterranean."
—"Richmond Times—Despatch."

ELEKTRO :

The Greatest Robot Ever Made By Human Beings

By Michael Lorant

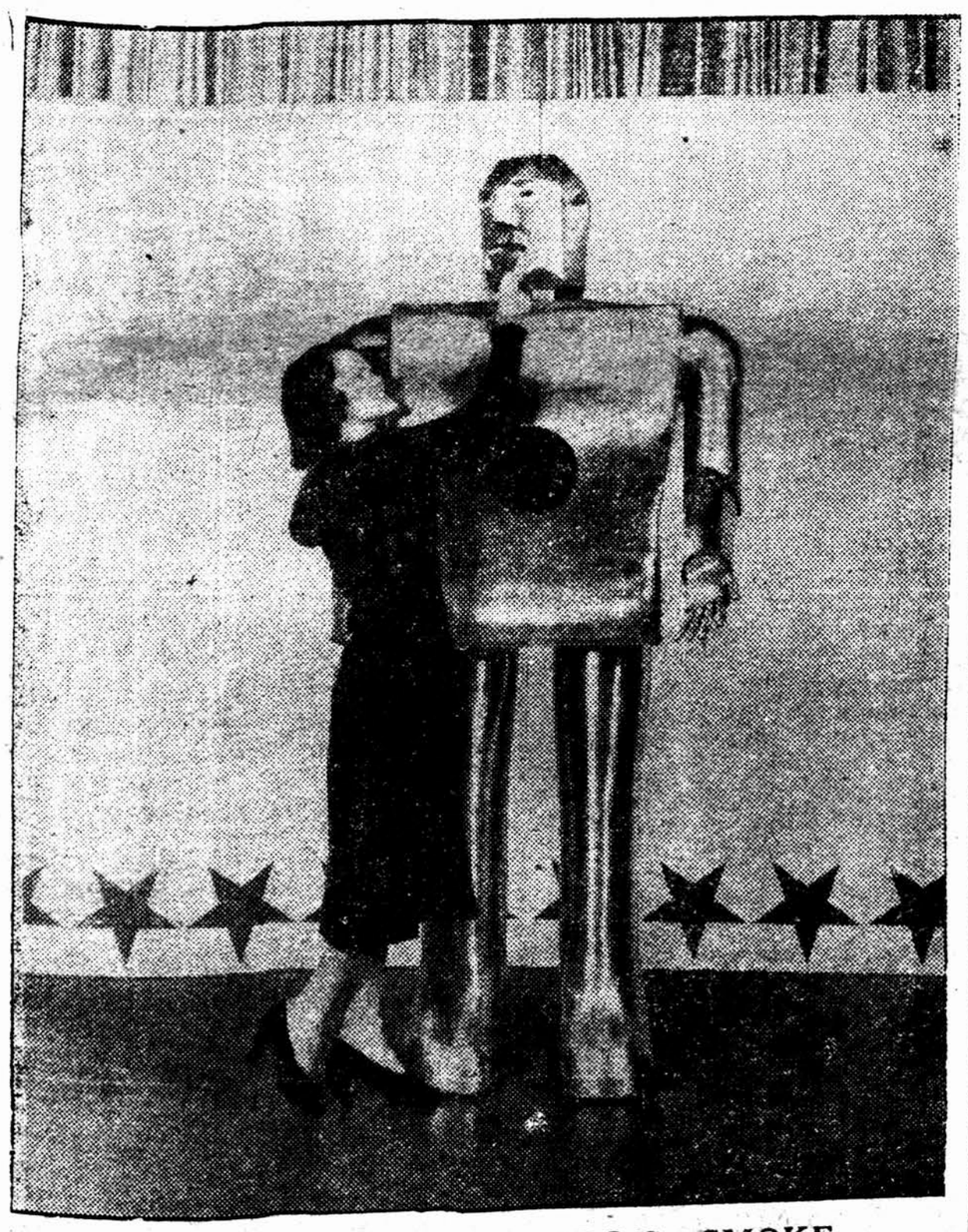
He Can Walk, Talk, Smoke, Tell Colours; Has Got 900 Different Parts, Electric Eye And Relays His Thinking

AFTER two years of life as a sheaf of blueprints and scattered pieces of metal in the Westing-house laboratory at Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A., "Elektro," the greatest "robot" ever made by human beings, is ready to go places and do things.

His more than 900 hand-made parts have been bolted or welded into place, his motors are tuned up, and his electrical brain is in a whir of excitement.

Elektro is the youngest of a famous line of mechanical men that have been borne in the Westinghouse laboratories. He's a mere youngster—less than two years old—but he already has a vocabulary of some 77 words, and is more precocious than any prodigy of his own age.

Elektro can walk, and talk, and count up to 10 on his fingers, and he smokes cigarettes by the dozen. And despite his youth, Elektro never tires or gets hungry. He stands seven feet in his aluminum feet and has an 82-inch chest expansion. His chest, however, is always expanded because, like the rest of his body, it is made of aluminum over a steel frame. His feet are 18 inches long and half as broad. His food he takes from the nearest light socket, for Elektro is an electrical robot, or as he is called generally, a "Moto-man."



A LIGHT FOR ELEKTRO'S SMOKE.
Miss Lois Kendall lights Elektro's Cigarette as the Moto-Man gets ready to perform one of his 36 tricks. He'll puff merrily along at the command of his operator.

Twenty-Six Tricks

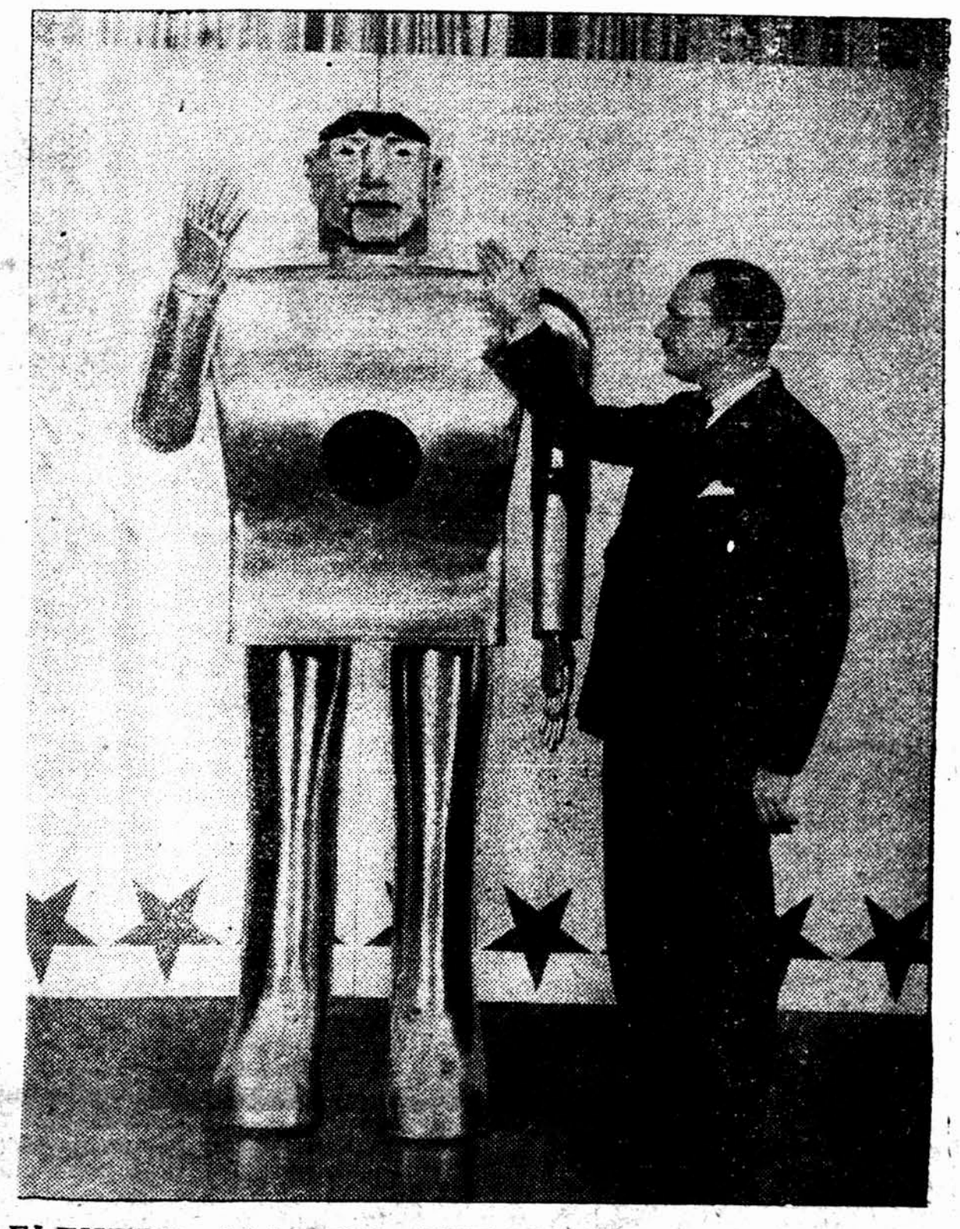
This mighty automaton is never brain-weary because his brain lobes are 48 electrical relays. These devices do all the thinking for him; he merely obeys their promptings which are delivered through his nervous system of motors, levels, gears and chains. His spinal column is made of wire, and there's enough of it wound around his coils to encircle the world at the equator.

All told, Elektro has a bag of 26 tricks. He not only walks forward, but he can back up just as readily. He bows his head as prettily as a debutante or turns it 45 degrees in either direction to gape like a rowdy. If in the mood, he will bring either hand up to his face in a patriotic salute, and if properly coached he will raise his hands and count on his fingers, bending them one at a time in approved finger-counting style.

Elektro's favourite colours are red and green. As a matter of fact, they are the only colours he sees, and when they are flashed with a light before his eyes he speaks out "red" or "green" as the case may be.

However, Elektro is at his prodigious best when it comes to smoking. He not only puffs and inhales, but he blows the smoke in great bellows from both nostrils.

But frankly Elektro is a dullard by comparison with any man, and he can never hope to compete with human intelligence and muscular control. There are 292 different muscles in human body, capable in combination of producing unestimated thousands of different movements beyond the 500 most elementary motions. On the basis of Elektro's 260-pound weight and 26 tricks, he requires about 10 pounds for every motion. Theoretically he would have to weigh about 5,000 pounds in order to accomplish the most rudimentary human movements.



ELEKTRO SALUTES THE MAN WHO BUILT HIM
In a sort of "Hi Pal" high sign, Elektro, the Moto-Man, salutes J. M. Barnett, Engineer of the Westinghouse Company, who designed and built the giant robot. Three years were spent perfecting the mechanism that performs 36 tricks.

Even in his present stature Elektro's "brain" weighs approximately 60 pounds and occupies more than four feet of space outside the robot's body. The "brain" or control unit includes an "electric eye," 48 electric relays and signal lights. In order to "think" for a robot capable of duplicating the 500 elementary human motions, explained J. M. Barnett, inventor of the "Moto-man," the "brain" alone would have to contain 1,026 electric relays. It would weigh approximately 1,000 pounds and would occupy about 108 cubic feet of space.

Electric Eye

"There isn't the remotest possibility that such a gargantuan mechanical man will ever be built," declared the engineer, "but if he were, he would be only a feeble shadow of a man and would still require human guidance. No engineer would be so ridiculous as to imagine that any robot could ever take the place of man." Even Elektro has to be "bossed" by human commands. In rehearsal, Mr. Barnett spoke his commands softly into a microphone, and Elektro jumped to obey, although there was no visible connection between the microphone and the robot.

What happens, the inventor said, is that his spoken words set up vibrations which are converted into electrical waves by a grid-glow tube. The electric impulse then lifts a shutter in front of an electric lamp and sends a flash of light across the room to a photoelectric tube or "electric eye" in the control unit which serves as Elektro's brain.

The "electric eye" acts as a sensory nerve. It receives the light command, translates it into a feeble electric current which is amplified and sent on to the bank of relays. The relays, which operate on the same magnetic principle that makes the front door bell ring, close and open electric circuits to start Elektro's motors turning.

Talking to Elektro is like dialing an automatic telephone, using light impulses instead of numbers to cause the relays to act. It makes no difference what words are used to give the command so long as the proper number of light impulses are produced. One word or impulse places a series of relays in position to act. Two words close the electrical circuit and release current to the motors employed in any particular movement of the robot. Three words activate relays to stop Elektro, and four words bring all of the relays

(Continued On Page 54)

Conflict Of Cultures In Jawaharlal

THE VACILLATIONS IN HIM GROW NOT OUT OF ANY WEAKNESS OR MORBID PESSIMISM, BUT OUT OF THE VERY RICHNESS OF HIS SOUL

Will He Fail In The New Test Confronting Him?

IN the Indian politics of to-day there is no other figure so pitiable as that of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, writes Sjt. Hirendra N. Nandi in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". By ideology, as well as by temperament, he ranks with the extreme Left section of the Congress, but his sympathy lies more often with the Right than with the Left. He cannot side with the Leftists because such action might create dissension in the Congress and weaken a united front against the British imperialism. Nor does he feel himself in tune with the Rightists because of their mediaeval way of solving things which clashes with his modern and scientific outlook on life. Between these two groups he does not know with whom to agree. Strangely enough, his position reminds one of the Liberals, whom he ridiculed as mercilessly in his famous autobiography. If the Leftists maintained that the earth was round, and the Rightists that it was oval, Panditji would criticise both the parties for holding such extreme views, but he would not say which was the right one. Evidently he is in disagreement with either parties. But instead of coming out with a clear-cut policy of his own, he wraps himself up in philosophic indifference, and with his fine analytical power, goes on analysing and re-analysing the situation, thus weaving endless patterns of thoughts, in which he finally loses his way.

One result of this irresoluteness on the part of Jawaharlal is to throw into utter bewilderment thousands of his warm admirers all over the country, who, in their heart of hearts cherished the desire that, one day, the more radical groups in the country would find in him a leader fit to lead them in a far more revolutionary struggle than the present fight for national freedom. But Tripuri and, still more, his later frame of mind have belied their expectations to a great extent. Many of them are completely disillusioned, and looking for leadership elsewhere. Yet, to be just, there is nothing surprising in the attitude adopted by Pandit Jawaharlal. Let there be no misconception that his irresoluteness grew out of a mind unbalanced, and upset by a sudden and violent confusion of thought. It is the outcome of contradictions and inward conflicts which lie deep in his nature

HIS MIND

Those who have read the autobiography of Pandit Jawaharlal a little minutely will admit the truth of this remark. He himself has confessed there that his mind is the battle ground of "a conflict of ideas, desires and loyalties, of sub-conscious depths struggling with outer circumstances, of an inner hunger unsatisfied", where each of the various forces vies with others to gain the upperhand. This conflict "of ideas, desires and loyalties" finds an echo in every sphere of his life, whether political, spiritual, cultural or social; but as he is preeminently a man of politics, it leaves its impress more vividly on the political aspect of his life than on any other.

In politics Pandit Nehru's great trouble is with his extreme Socialism and extreme Individualism, which he can conciliate by no power of logic. A confirmed Socialist, Pandit Jawaharlal is also an Individualist by instinct and predilection. As an advocate and champion of the causes of the people, he had mixed far too intimately with them, often influencing them and being in his turn influenced by them; but he never merged his identity in them and was living his full measure of life as a separate entity. The confidence and affection shown by the people sometimes evoked

JAWAHARLAL
In Gay Mood.

"emotional responses" from him and he thought "it was better to be accursed with these unhappy people than to be saved alone". But the barriers were too solid to disappear, and I peeped over them with wondering eyes at this phenomena which I failed to understand." He could not be one with that "phenomena". He did not know it either.

CULTURAL CONFLICT

The next noticeable conflict in his character is a cultural one, namely, the conflict between Eastern and Western cultures. Pandit Jawaharlal was sent away at the tender age of fifteen to receive education in England, and there at an early age he came in contact with the Western ways and manners of life, its rich culture and highly civilised state of society; and as impressions received in early age are apt to be the strongest throughout the whole span of life, he early adopted a western approach to life. But he could not get rid of the East wholly, for India clung to him in innumerable ways with her 'racial memories of a hundred.... generations of Brahmins." The result was—he became a "queer mixture of the East and West" feeling at home nowhere and always obsessed with a spiritual loneliness. "I am a stranger and alone in the West. I can not be of it. But in my own country also sometimes I have an exile's feeling."

DEVOTION TO GANDHI

Conflicting views of similar types are to be met with, if we examine the spiritual (if Jawaharlal could be called spiritual in any sense of the term), and moral aspect of his life. But the greatest conflict in his life the conflict which went to a great extent to obscure his reputation as a leader, was that between his progressive ideas in politics and his love for Gandhi, almost religious in adoration. There is temperamental difference as well as difference in spiritual make-up between Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal. But a tie of personal affection, which is more than a political camaraderie grew up between the two. Pandit Jawaharlal adores Gandhiji, because he believes that Mahatma Gandhi has "an amazing knack of reaching the heart of the people." And because of his adoration, and also by his "irresistible charm and subtle power over people," the old Master got the ascendency over the younger devotee. Of course difficulties cropped up now and then. More than once he was about to resign his presidentship owing to differences which his colleagues, who were firm adherents of Gandhian School of thought. But somehow this was averted. As soon as Jawaharlal entered into the magic circle of Gandhi's personality, he became as tame as a lamb. So it was love that always held him in thraldom.

But matters came to a head in Tripuri, when there was a clear indication of the parting of ways. Then there came a call to him to prove his mettle by throwing his weight on one side. But he was as undecided as before. In vain did many of his admirers expect to see in him a new Messiah, came to proclaim a new political philosophy. He felt the path beneath him rough, and so shrank back. Well might he know that the path of a new Messiah is never a smooth one, and his robe is as the robe of fire, and his tongue as sharp as that of the sword. Any way, the spell cast on him was too great for him to tear asunder. He was like a wavering Hamlet. He knew that something was rotten in the present state of affairs in the Congress, but being tossed up between the two extremes of "To Be" or "Not To Be," he remained petrified by his soul's inertia. Consequently, he gave himself up as lost and in sharp agony and bitterness of the soul cried out. "It is not out of this stuff that leadership comes and sooner my colleagues realised this, the better for me and them....."

NOT WEAKNESS

Now the question is, do not these vacillations proclaim weakness and timidity? Whereas a leader must have clarity of vision, courage and, above all, faith in himself, will a man with such a weak and vacillating mind inspire confidence in the people and command attention? As for myself, I refuse to believe that there is any trace of weakness or timidity in the essential make-up of Pandit Nehru. On the country, he is cast in a heroic mould and has an extremely robust soul, rejoicing in health and vigour. The vacillations in him, therefore, grow not out of any weakness or morbid pessimism, but out of the very richness of his soul. Pandit Jawaharlal's is a very unique personality. His is an epic figure,

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GRIP ON AMERICA'S NECK

By HERNAN ORTEGA

The most important strategical area in all the Americas lies within the two-hundred-mile radius from the Panama Canal. This is the "neck" of America, and therefore the weakest point which an enemy could select to strike. There is only one enemy to-day threatening the peace of the America: the Black International of Fascism.

From two directions Fascism's hands are reaching out, quietly and slyly as yet, to secure their grip on that neck. From the Pacific come the Japanese agents, wily and able little men who make a point always to master the language and history of the nation they are accredited to. From the Atlantic come German and Italians.

The latest development of this secret offensive of the 'white war' is a proposal to federate five of the small Central American States with the object of bringing them into the fascist orbit and breaking them away from American influence and the protection of the Monroe Doctrine. The aim of German diplomacy in all Latin America is to persuade the more dictatorial Governments to repudiate the protection of the United States, just as Berlin has already under pressure forced the Baltic States in Europe to repudiate—in very shaky voices—the proposal to guarantee their independence in the Anglo-French-Soviet Pact.

The Central American States concerned in this move are Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Rica and Salvador. President Samosa of Nicaragua has recently paid a call in Co Rica to discuss the matter with President Cortes.

Fascist hopes of penetration by such means are, however, unlikely to meet with success. The groups surrounding the Governments of some of these States are corrupt to the core, and many of the leading figures are involved in fierce rivalries that render co-operation.

On the other hand Colombia, one of the few democratic States in Latin America—Chile and Mexico are the only others with much claim to the title—is now in close contact with the U. S. A on the question of the defence of the Canal—and with it the vast trade on which Britain would land and depend in war. A project for the establishment of two air bases, one in the Gulf of Darien near Cartagena, the other on the Pacific coast at Turbo, has been well received at Bogota, the Colombian capital, which recognises the "good neighbour" policy which the White House has pursued under Roosevelt to be the chief protection of progressive Latin America.

With Jawahar To Ceylon

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his sister Mrs. Hatheesingh, snapped at Bamrauli aerodrome just prior to his departure by air for China.

WHATEVER THE IMMEDIATE RESULT OF HIS MISSION OF GOOD-WILL, IT IS BOUND ULTIMATELY TO BE PRODUCTIVE OF BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND HARMONY BETWEEN INDIANS AND SINHALESE

(BY KRISHNA HUTHEESINGH.)

"And maybe the fever shall have a cure, the true journey an end
Where hearts meet and are really true: and away this sea that parts
The hearts that alter, but is the same always: and goes
Everywhere, joining the false and the true, but cannot suffer."
—W. H. AUDEN in "Journey to a War."

I had always thought of India and Ceylon as one, as I am sure most people do, and it had never occurred to me that some day differences might arise between Indians and Sinhalese on political grounds which would cause a great deal of bitterness and animosity.

The Sinhalese people claim to have gone to Ceylon from India, from Bihar or thereabouts. They are proud of the fact and of their ancestors who lived in India long ago. So it was all the more confusing to adjust one's mind to the present state of affairs. Some months ago it came as rather a shock to read in the papers about the Ceylon Government's decision to eject all Indian employees, and notice of dismissal was given almost immediately to quite a number of people. This news distressed us here in India, and one realised that the issues raised in Ceylon were fundamental so far as India was concerned. The most important issue was that relations between Indians and Sinhalese were no longer harmonious and bitterness was creeping in where only affection and friendship had existed. This was not only unfortunate but also dangerous.

So it was decided that my brother Jawahar should go to Ceylon to see things for himself and, if possible, to bring about some sort of harmony and understanding between two peoples who were bound together. Arrangements were made for the forthcoming visit and telegrams of welcome poured in from Ceylon, not only from Indian friends, but also from the Sinhalese.

I had often longed to go to Ceylon, so one day when my brother casually suggested that I accompany him, I jumped at the idea and joyfully accepted the suggestion.

Jawahar had decided to fly, but as the Bombay aerodrome does not function during the monsoon, we had to go by train to Poona and take a 'plane there.

Poona

On a dull misty morning we arrived at the Poona aerodrome. A small crowd was assembled there, Congress officials, friends and admirers of Jawahar. As we got out of our car, people gathered around us and garlanded Jawahar and wished him all success on his mission of Peace. It was almost time to start so we said good-bye and got into the waiting plane. A few seconds later we had taken off and soon those left behind were lost to sight. Rapidly the plane rose higher and yet higher till we were above the clouds which looked like a stretch of sea beneath us. It grew cooler as we went higher and now and then we came across an air-pocket which gave one rather an uncomfortable feeling inside! On the whole it was not too bad, though due to thick mist we could see nothing below us, in front or above. I felt rather queer at times flying blindly through the clouds, but the pilot seemed to be unconcerned, so I guessed it was all right.

We were due to arrive at Hyderabad at 11 a.m. At about 9-30 we had left the clouds behind and in front stretched a very blue clear sky and below the green fields. Our pilot kept on jotting down figures and writing notes, which later on I learnt were for the weather report and flying conditions. As I was dosing in my chair the pilot passed me the paper he had been writing on and I saw that he had written "we arrive at Hyderabad at 10-15". I asked him how we had managed to do the trip so quickly and he wrote back that it was due to a 60 mile per hour gale that had helped us or rather swept us along!

Hyderabad

Punctually at 10-15 we were flying over the Hyderabad aerodrome and a few seconds later we came down, smoothly and without a bump, thanks to our pilot. There was no one at the aerodrome to meet us as we were nearly an hour too early. However, a few people arrived while we were planning what to do and one of them offered to take us to Mrs. Naidu's where we intended spending a few hours. After having informed our hostess of our arrival we left the aerodrome.

It was my first visit to Hyderabad and as I drove through the very bad streets I was disappointed, I had heard that Hyderabad was a very beautiful and interesting place, but I did not find it so. The roads were extremely bad, the streets narrow and not too clean and I saw nothing of interest around me.

At last we arrived at Mrs. Naidu's house, not the famous 'Golden Threshold' of which one has heard and read so much, but another house. As we came nearer I was not a little astonished, for there amidst drab surroundings stood a lovely house, with high walls and latticed windows and flowering creepers—and as we went up the steps Mrs. Naidu and her daughter came down to meet us and escorted us inside.

After spending a couple of hours at Hyderabad we left for Madras, reaching there at 4-30 punctually to scheduled time. We were met by a large crowd of friends and Congress ministers. We spent the night in Madras and left early next morning for Colombo.

It was a fine day and our 'plane flew very smoothly. In an hour and a half we reached Trichinopoly, where we stopped to refuel.

The Indian landscape had grown more and more attractive as we went further south. The green fields below looked as though their shape and pattern had specially been designed to make them look very much like a futurist drawing, and from the air they looked most attractive. Each field had a different shape and size and the dry patches and the black soil all helped to make it look rather picturesque.

India's Southern-most Point

A cloudless sky stretched overhead and the heat increased. The persistent noise of the engines became irritating and jarred on one's nerves—at least on mine. But, looking round to see how my brother was feeling, I discovered he was fast asleep, blissfully unconscious of the noise! Having travelled so often by air in recent years he was more used to it than I was.

Slowly the landscape changed. Far away one could see a glimpse of the sea and temples dotted here and there. After some time I discovered we were flying rather low. The pilot pointed out something to me and looking down I saw a huge majestic structure towering far above the others. It looked very beautiful and I guessed it must be the famous temple of Rameshwaram. I gazed as long as I could. A million memories—memories of my childhood—came creeding back into my mind, of stories and legends which were connected with Rameshwaram and which my mother never tired of repeating. And I remembered how her frail beautiful face used to glow and her eyes shine as she told me one story after another of the prowess and chivalry of the men of those bygone days. These memories brought back a longing for the little mother who was no more, and I sat back in my chair with a sense of loneliness, which comes over one when one aches for a loved one who cannot come back.

By this time we had crossed the sea, and were flying over Ceylon. Jawahar was wide awake now and had been taking snaps of Rameshwaram and the landscape. The scenery was changing and all along the sea-shore one saw tall coconut palms and aroca-nut palms—the latter looking very graceful as they swayed in the breeze. The paddy fields from 5,000 or 7,000 feet looked just like swamps and most unattractive. Ceylon, the beautiful, from the air was a bit disappointing.

Welcome In Ceylon

Soon Mount Lavinia aerodrome came in sight and as we flew lower we saw a huge crowd down below. They seemed to be clapping and cheering, and as soon as we landed, there was a rush towards the plane, but the police managed to control the crowds just in time. Jawahar got down and members of the reception committee came forward to greet him while the crowd cheered. The hearty handshakes and the warm

(Continued On Page 52)

The Dear Monster

Portrait Of Germany

THE Dear Monster is Germany; and Mr. Halkett is a German, though with Scottish blood on both sides. He left the Reich because he couldn't stand Hitlerism; the title of his book would suggest that with all its faults he loves it still, but that is misleading, writes K. John, reviewing "The Dear Monster" by G. R. Halkett, in the "New Statesman and Nation." In his view, Germany is nothing more nor less than an expression of hatred—a "bunch of semi-independent countries" united against a common foe. After the war, there were some Good Germans—often they were Jews—who planned a different kind of Reich:—

They took all their dreams of humanity, of right, justice, goodwill and called them; Germany. Were not men like Goethe, Bach, Kant, Holderlin, Fichte, born within its frontiers, even if the frontiers had sometimes changed? So Germany had to be the country worthy of these men....

It was a very beautiful dream out of which we were awakened one day by the tramp of jackboots. . .

I now admit that the only way to create a Germany is to make Germany a danger to the rest of the world.

But, though the "German nation" is a myth, there are German types. One we should be inclined (too hopefully) to call "Prussian". It must go very far back; it must have thought out Valhalla.

The Bully And The Crank

After a good breakfast with plenty of beer you go to battle, heads and limbs are flying about and after the general massacre-charming young Valkyries put the bodies nicely together again, to be back in time for lunch with more beer. It seems that from the very beginning the Germans have always wanted to eat their cake and have it. The same psychology later on led to the pogroms. You pick out a group of utterly defenceless people, call them enemies, and tell yourself that they are powerful and dangerous. . . Then you smash the powerful enemy of your dreams and celebrate a great victory.

Cheek by jowl with the bully, there is the soulful crank—another type of "German Idealist." Mr. Halkett met it first in the Wandervogel: a group of high-minded schoolboys, wearing shorts and singing round the camp-fire. They were free and joyous; after the "Prussian" type, they were delightful. It was they who started the Youth Movement—"and soon it became an avalanche, carrying with it a strange collection of minor movements, petty philosophies and odd ideals out of which the original purpose emerged in all its glory: to have no purpose, but to be young and romantic." Politics were barred. Theories of life were innumerable. There was no programme, no form of membership, but "everybody seemed to know who belonged to IT.

The basic idea was "Shape your life according to your conscience only." That meant, in practice, excluding the profane world; and that meant economic independence—and hence the "Siedlung". "Buddhists know that the only real way to follow the Path is to retire into a monastery, and the best likeness to the German "Siedlung" is a Buddhist convent . . There were "Siedlungen" for everything". And "os no one seemed to know what had to be done and all ideas had the chance of becoming the future leading Idea which everyone was crying out for, all the private religions and "Waitanschauungen" were promoted to the rank of serious candidates in the struggle for the future shape of Society."

It seemed a harmless craze; all the candidates had so much goodwill. How could these lovable enthusiasts beget Nazism?

Youth Movement

Well, one night Mr. Halkett overheard a discussion by the camp-fire. The argument was: Can a Jew appreciate the idea of the Youth Movement?

The young man in the red cap said that he wanted to "shape his life according to his conscience only" in the same way as his Gentile opponent. The blue cape admitted that this might be so. But, he said, that was not the point. To adopt the famous formula was nothing but a bare necessity for anyone who wanted to be acknowledged as a human being. It could be understood intellectually, and he had no doubt about the Jew's intellectual faculties: The true mystery of the Wandervogel was not a thing to be understood it had to be felt in the songs and the dances and the feeling of fraternity. It was an essentially German mystery.

The Jew answered that he would not be there if he did not enjoy joining in the songs and dances, and if he did not feel fraternal towards his fellow Wandervogel. Moreover, he had been born and bred in Germany, and he could not help feeling himself a German. To question this feeling seemed to him merely absurd.

The man in the blue cape looked across the fire in the other's face. "No doubt you are sincere. You believe that you enjoy all the things we cherish, you believe that you are German and that you can feel the mystery. But you only believe all this. It is not really true, because you are not of the Blood. The Blood is the Spirit."

Finally they assured each other of "their highest esteem and the unshakability of their opinions," and all present joined in a song, "without distinction of race or creed." At this stage we are far enough from Jew-baiting; I have heard Englishmen who believed themselves tolerant and rational say much worse.

But the point is that these friendly German youths, of whatever sect, had two things in common with the bullies and one another: a contempt for the profane world, and a contempt for reason. "Germans are not rational," though "they like to brood. . . and therefore call themselves. A People of Thinkers." What goes down best with them is a supply of lofty theoretical-sounding phrases, and leave to understand "with the blood."

The Fuhrer

And so—the "Fuhrer". Anyone could see he belonged to IT. He had adopted the Swastika and the greeting 'Heil.' He was a non-smoker, a teetotaller and a vegetarian. He wore his hair rather long. He encouraged "thinking with the blood"; he preached Higher Breeding, purity of the race, etc., etc. He gave the Germans a common foe—and turned the whole country into a "Siedlung."

Mr. Halgett is not specially anti-crank. He likes ideas and experiments; he once belonged to IT, and he has plenty to say for it. But he couldn't "think with the blood," and Hitler's method with the Jews turned his stomach: so he cleared out. At the same time, he assures us that most German are more than satisfied. They have their "Siedlung," in which they scarcely hear a cheep from the profane world; and into the bargain they are enjoying a series of bloodless victories—Valhalla come true.

There will be no change while the German Reich holds together Or so he thinks; but (though vaguely Left) he is not a politician nor is he writing a treatise. "Dear Monster" is a loose kind of autobiography, blurred and even tiresome at moments but full of plums.

NEWS OUT OF FRANCO'S SPAIN

Fascist Faction Fights

By MAJOR HAVIER MORA

(Formerly on the Republican Military Intelligence. A covering note in another hand states that the despatch, which was hand-delivered in Marseilles, was completed by a friend of the Major's, the latter having been wounded in a clash between opposing Fascist groups in Aragon).

This cemetery which is Spain is seething with the ferment of putrescence. Food rationing is universal, and the rations are bad. Even foreign diplomats—one of our people had a note from one who is at San Sebastian—are suffering from digestive troubles caused by the unwholesome food which unlimited money buys them.

The Italians are losing their grip on most parts of the country, though their air force is still in full control of the Balearics in spite of all promises of withdrawal. A continual stream of German military technicians in mufti is reported to us by our friends in Galicia, the Basque ports and along the Pyrenean frontier, supervising the strong defensive lines being completed against France. Let us emphasise again that attack on France is recognised as impossible, on that frontier.

The Atlantic ports of Galicia are, however, fully commissioned now for servicing submarines and surface raiding craft. The San Francisco foundries at Baracaldo are installed with the latest German machinery under German arms experts, and El Ferrol has five small foundries reorganised for naval and submarine repair work. The other key offensive points in Axis strategy, Couta and Algeciras, are under complete German military control and 4,000 men are employed working double-shifts on the trench and gun systems. Last May we reported the first trench-digging in the neutral ground about half-a-mile from the British posts at Gibraltar. Now a fresh trench system is being dug within 25 yards of the British lines.

FACTION FIGHTS

In June we reported continual street clashes and gun-fights between the Fascist factions. Those, as the world probably knows, have now boiled to the surface in a first-class struggle between the very highest circles. This reflects the desperate crisis of the regime. There are officially over a million-and-a-half unemployed, and the rest fail to find work. The great estates of the South are running back to the wild, the cities of the Levante are smokeless and starving. We estimate that over 10,000 Republican guerilleros are harrying different parts of the country and many thousands more of us have smuggled ourselves into the Falange and pour oil on the flames of the Carlist-Falange hatred.

The inner battle within the Fascist camp lies between those groups who have given themselves and Spain entirely to the Axis, and those who wish to plunder her themselves with the aid, perhaps, of British-French capital. The former centre around the figures of Suner, Cuesta and Gonsalez Buerno, the Falangist leaders, who are trying to organise Spain on totalitarian lines under a German hegemony. They have built up a powerful bureaucratic machine, packed with their own creatures entirely dependent on them, but they themselves are in turn dependent on Axis money, technique and diplomatic support.

Opposing them are the group of Generals—Yague, Aranda, Jordana, de Llano, Moscardo, Solchaga—the Carlists, Bourbon-Monarchists, Conservatives, and riff-raff of other fragments. This faction has more following than the Falangists, its great strength lying in the Army, or rather, the officer-corps. It could probably break the Falange and its militia, but its incoherence, jealousy and internecine quarrels among

(Continued On Page 51)

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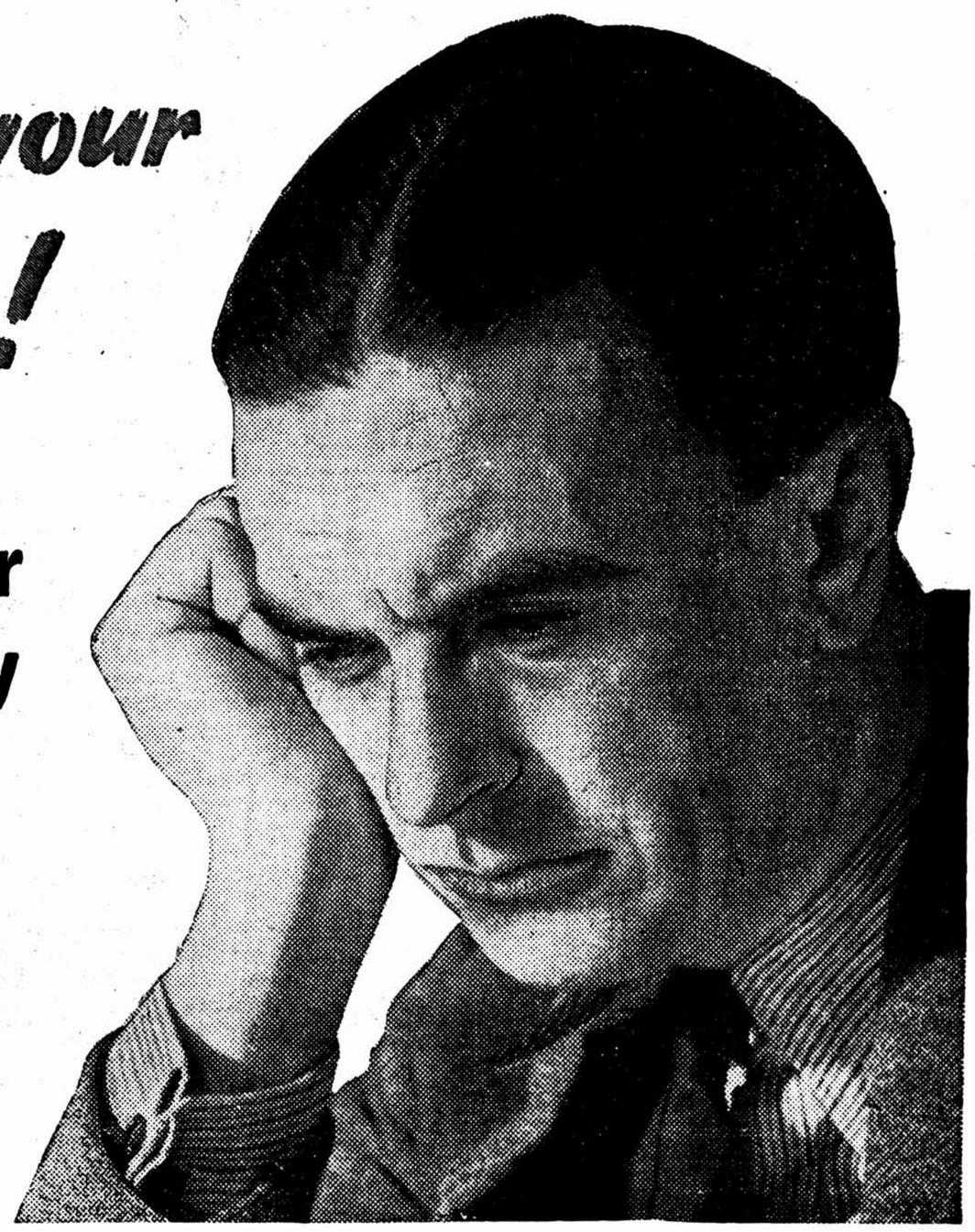

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JAPANESE CHILDREN HOLD FUNERAL FOR BROKEN PLAYMATES

A burial service for broken dolls was held on June 10 at the Teikoku Primary School in Tokyo, according to the "Japan Times." The principal of the school, Dr. Tetsuji Nishiyama, who is a graduate of New York University, said that this service is held every year with the object of teaching the children to treat kindly the things which have given them pleasure. He explained that, children look upon dolls as human, just as themselves and, therefore, when they are broken beyond repair, instead of just throwing them away, a service is held for the dolls in appreciation of the children's psychology.

The service was opened with prayers by three Buddhist priests from the Tohokuji Temple who read from the sutras and then gave a religious service for the "spirits" of the broken dolls which were all laid out on a table placed on the centre of the school grounds.

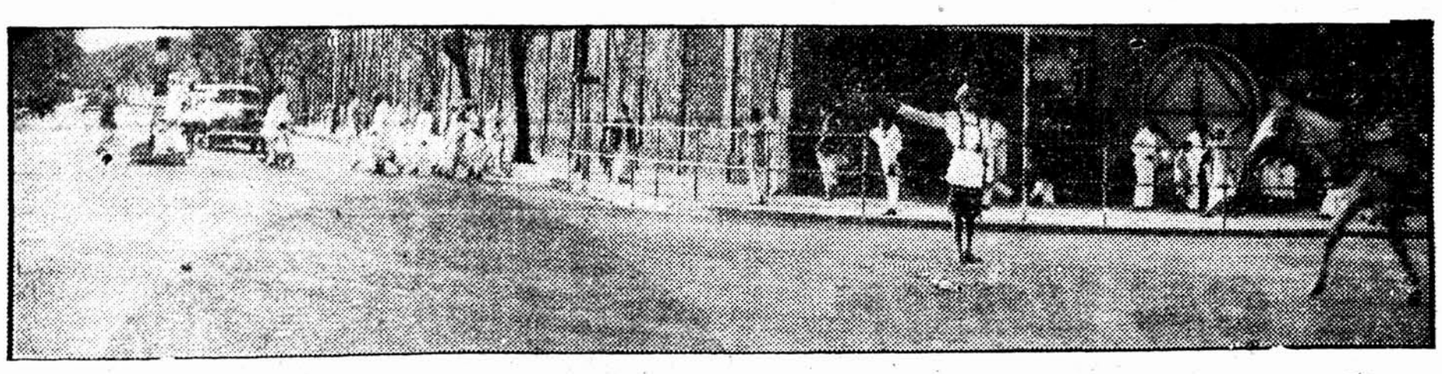
Following the religious service, poems to the dolls composed by the teachers of the school were read by the principal. Before the ceremony closed, flowers were offered to the dolls by 20 girl pupils.

The dolls were then buried in a special tomb in the school grounds on which was incribed "Grave of Dolls" and flowers were placed in three large vases around it.

This year 23 dolls were buried, three Japanese dolls, three dolls used at the time of the girls' festival, including Momotaro, Kintaro and Dairisama, 20 European and keys.

The service was attended by about 400 persons, 200 pupils, and 200 parents, friends and teachers.

The annual service is held in conjunction with the dolls hospital of the school. The pupils bring their broken dolls to the school and they are sent to the "dolls' hospital" in Asakusa, which is run by Tokube Yamada, where they are repaired by experts. If they are beyond hope they are left at the school to be saved for the annual burial ceremony.



The pedestrian guard-rails set-up at the junction of Princess Street and New Queen's Road help to focus pedestrian traffic towards the pedestrian crossings and so to facilitate motor traffic and safeguard pedestrians at the same time.

Traffic's Problem Child

(By

A. S. TROLLIP

President Of The Safety Squad Association

FOR many years traffic authorities all over the world have made vain attempts to find out who was chiefly responsible for road accidents. Recently, no less an authority than the National Safety Council, U.S.A. has, after careful enquiry, decided to pin the dreaded label of "Traffic's Problem Child" to the pedestrian. Of the 12,500 pedestrians killed in the States last year, two-thirds were violating a traffic ordinance or committing an obviously unsafe act when the accident occurred. Many cities in America have already begun to let their pedestrian population feel the force of the law, and many more will undoubtedly follow suit.

In India the common excuse given by the pedestrian is that the footpaths are not fit to walk on; they are sometimes more dangerous than the street. Our answer is, that most of the accidents involving pedestrians occur not to pedestrians who merely use the road for walking on, but to those who walk on the carriageway carelessly. Where footpaths are not provided, or where they are not kept in good condition, pedestrians can with safety follow the rule of pedestrian traffic on roads without footpaths—i.e. they should walk on the extreme right hand side of the road so as to face encoming traffic.

Statistics show that most of the accidents in which pedestrians are killed or injured occur at crossings and at intersections. One rule to remember when crossing an intersection is never to cross diagonally; that may seem the quickest, but it is certainly not the safest and very often it is not the quickest either. The correct practice is to cross each street separately, making two or three crossings if necessary, at the throats of the streets and not through the centre of the intersection.

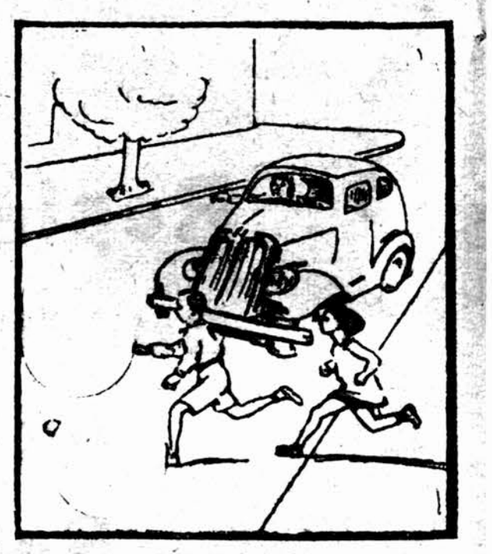
Pedestrian Guard-Rails

The traffic authorities of Bombay are making every endeavour to ensure the safety of pedestrians by providing Pedestrian Crossing at all important intersections and in between street corners where necessary. Unfortunately, many pedestrians do not use these Crossing and persist in crossing the street wherever it pleases them to do so. One method of forcing pedestrians to use Pedestrian Crossing is to set up Pedestrian Guard-Rails along the footpath so as to focus pedestrian traffic towards these cross-walks. Pedestrian Guard-Rails are extremely useful and help traffic policemen considerably. Pedestrian Guard-Rails have been set up at Marine Lines, and at the junction of Princess Street and New Queen's Road. We look forward to the day when all our important streets will have Pedestrian Guard-Rails set up on the footpaths.

Playing On The Street

A large percentage of street accidents are caused by children who play on or near the carriageway. Chasing kites, rushing for handbills, running after balls, and other street games, all these must be put a stop to. Children must be taught both at home and in school that the road is not the school that the road isnot the place to play, that danger lurks at street corners and death stalks the highway.

Children must be made to leave home and start out for school well in time so that they do not have to hurry and race across the paths of vehicles to avoid being late at school. They should not be allowed to leave home too early either; this may cause them to loiter about and even attempt to spend the extra time by playing on the street on their way to school.



Children Running into the street.

If parents and adults made it a point to observe the rules of the road faithfully, there is no doubt that the younger generation would follow their example. If the teachers and parents learn the Indian Highway Code and teach children their responsibilities as pedestrians and roadusers, we feel sure that the traffic problem will be less acute, and traffic accidents on our streets will be greatly reduced.

TROUBLE IN TRINIDAD

A SHORT STORY BY ALAN HYDER

A low, menacing drone rose on the sea breeze and whispered among the mountains. Old Nehemiah's slow progress halted. "I don't like it," he said. "We gotta go down dare—but I jest don' like it." Holding his grandson's shoulder, the old Negro peered down over the foothills of the city far below.

Behind him Trinidad's thousand hills spiked their emerald foliage into the azure sky; in front the country slid down to the flats about Port of Spain and the peacock colours of the Gulf of Paria. About him was the warm, humidity of the tropics which bursts profligate vegetation extravagantly from the fertile soil. Yet in the rich corner of the Caribean, filled to overflowing with the good earth's fruits, men worked, sweated . . . and went hungry!

Old Nehemiah cleared his throat nervously. "We has to go down to see 'bout yo' job, Tom," he said, "ah' dem fellers is a-fightin' down dere in dat place."

"Yes". The boy answered eagerly, and his eyes shone. "But it ain't nuthin' to do wit' us."

His twelfth birthday but a few hours behind, Tom was faring forth into the great world, promised a situation as house-boy to a grand white gentleman, and Grandfather Nehemiah was taking him from the little trash hut above High Woods down to the great city where trouble, smouldering for months, had burst suddenly into flame.

A strike! Word had come back into the village of men burned, of women beaten, of children trodden underfoot. And, despite the old man's protestations, the boy had insisted that this upheaval must not jeopardise his first job. The old man shook his white pate. "I be man o' peace, Tom," he muttered. "But fo' yo' I dassen go down dere in dat place where all dem foolish niggers aims to fight white men."

Concerned only with the wondrous new life opening before him, the boy was indifferent. Why, Massa Greydown had written that his wages would be two shillings a week. By Golly! what a lucky boy he was! He tugged at his grandfather's hand. "Dam mad fellers won' go fo' to touch we," he cried. "Come 'long, do."

The old man came reluctantly. Slowly, for Grandfather Nehemiah neared his eightieth year, and his thin bent legs seemed to draggle his bare feet in the dust haphazardly. His flour-bag trousers and pink-and-blue-striped shirt, though threadbare, were washed and pressed. Tom's small form was proudly erect in the first jacket he had ever worn in his life.

The distant, angry sound came to them faintly again, and it held now notes, high pitched, of hysteria. Some coloured folk hastened by, and Tom noticed that the men carried matchets. Old Nehemiah dreaded following them, but the boy urged him on. "Come!" he cried. "Haste yo' steps, gran'pappy."

"I hates to follow dam angry niggers."

"Dey won' harm we. An' dem fellers has rights to be angry come dey ain't paid 'nough wages,"

The old man shook his head. "Coloured folk allus has lil' wages."

"Aw, gran'pappy! We argues too much 'bout dat already."

"Yass! We argues. I tries to tell yo' but it ain't no use. I is scared yo' be cheeky an' asks mo' ponnis from dat gen'leman."

Tom grinned. "Coloured folks never don' got nuthin' come dey ain't cheeky an' a nuisance. When I is worth mo', yo' botcha! I ask mo."

"I be 'fraid yo' does dat."

"Aw, yo' is old, gran'pappy. Times is changed to when us folks is slaves. But yo' don' change."

"No, I don' change. I just knows us coloured folks has to be content an' don' complain none."

Tom's eyes and teeth flashed as he laughed. "Yo' tells me dat so much since I was lil' piccan' I suah gets to believe it."

Old Nehemiah clambered across the ditch and sat beneath a huge mahogany which was festooned with ropes of magenta bougainvilla. In the shade he mopped his forehead and apologised to Tom.

"I guess Massa Greydown unnerstan's why we is late", he said.

The boy stood moodily in the road shading his eyes to see.

"Dem fellers is arushin' de oil-works," he cried, "Dey is—"

The rattle of shots interrupted him. "Police is afirin'. But dey ain't runnin'." Tom looked up as bullets whined past. "Dey is afirin' over dem fellers' heads. I guess dey is—".

Again shots cracked and bullets sang overhead. Tom heard them whirring through the foliage of the High Woods. All except one! That hit a limb branching from the great tree under which old Nehemiah sat. It recochetted down with a spinning clatter which ended in a tiny sound as though someone had snapped their fingers. The boy heard, but his attention was fixed on the scene below.

"Dey runs now, Gran'pappy. I seen policemen—."

He turned. His grandfather had moaned. The old man had fal' len into the ditch. From his brow a purple stream pulsed. The richochetting bullet had torn a jagged gash in his temple.

Tom stood panic-stricken. Then he leapt forward, knelt and mopped helplessly. Old Nehemiah gulped, his chest heaved, froth bubbled at his lips as he tried to speak. There was no sound coming up from the rioters now. Only the old man's words, strangely loud in the silence. "I is just old, old man o' peace," he

(Continued On Page 47)

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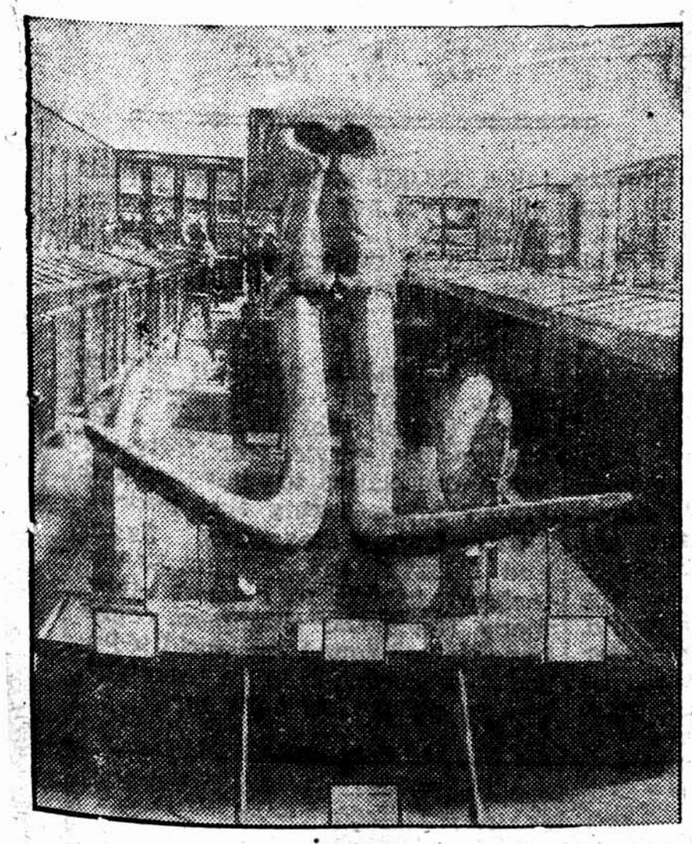


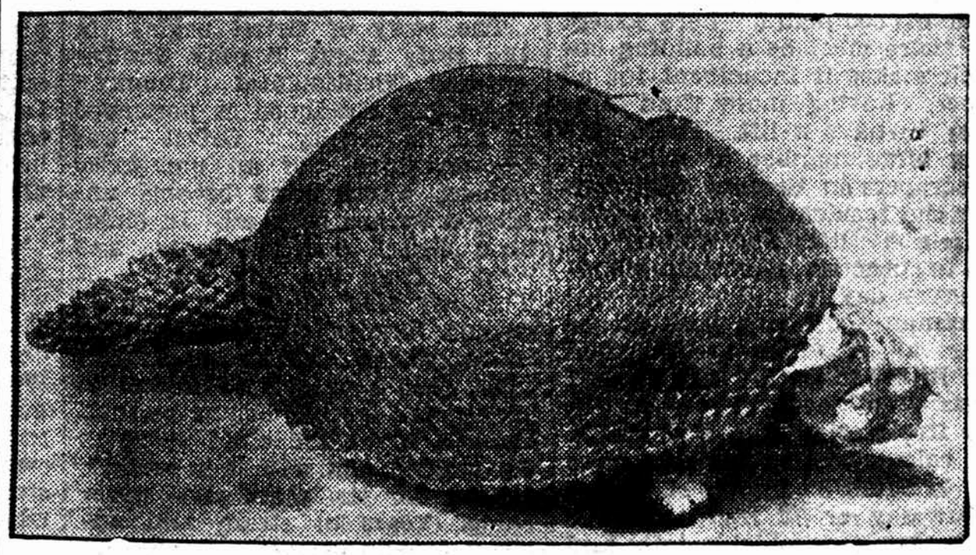
This cast represents the skull and tusks of "Stegodon Ganesa" a giant extinct Indian elephant that possessed tusks measuring nearly ten feet in length and over two feet in circumference at the base. This species roamed in the wilds in the Pliocene times. The skull is probably one of the largest known from the Siwalik formation of India.

Are Fossils Interesting?

two sections, the Invertebrate Gallery and the Siwalik Gallery, the latter containing mostly Tertiary and Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. The name Siwalik Gallery is perhaps a misnomer, for it contains not only the fossil vertebrates from the Siwalik formation of India but also many foreign Tertiary species. This has resulted from shortages of space and it is the ultimate aim of the present re-organisation scheme to make the Siwalik Gallery representative of the Siwalik vertebrates only and to transfer the other fossils to a Foreign Vertebrate Gallery.

The earliest collection of the Geological Survey of India was deposited at the premises of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1335. This collection forms the nucleus of the collections that are now to be seen in the Fossil and Economic Galleries of the Indian Museum. During the past 90 years the collections in the Fossil Galleries have been supplemented by exchange and presentations from foreign museums, as well as by the specimens collected by the officers of the Geological Survey of India so that the Department has now one of the finest collections in the world.

This represents the restoration of "Bramatherium Perimense," an extinct member of the giraffe family found fossilised in the Siwalik rocks of India. Incidentally this shows that although the giraffe is not found in India at the present day, its ancestors once roamed in the region of the Himalayan foothills.



Cast of an ant-eating armadillo from South America. This strange looking creature, which resembles a tortoise in external appearance, is closely related to the modern Armadillos and in no way to the turtle, as its armour might at first sight suggest. In the living forms the carapace is jointed, which protects the animal against attack as it can roll itself into a ball. The bony plates of the Glyptodon were fused together so as to form an almost complete coat of armour. This made it invulnerable against the attack of even the most ferocious beasts like the sabre toothed tiger, etc. It was a vegetable feeder and roamed the prairies of South America in geologically recent times.

Innovations In Indian Museum: Picture Cards As Mementoes

As part of the scheme to increase the popular appeal of the Fossil Galleries of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for which measures have lately been initiated, the Geological Survey of India are bringing out, for sale at the Museum, card pictures of some of the more important and interesting exhibits in the Fossil Galleries.

Carrying suitable explanatory labels, the cards, besides giving the layman some idea of the wonderful and diverse forms of animal life, that once existed in India and elsewhere—thousands even millions of years ago, will be of use also to the student of geology of whom a knowledge of such forms is required. In the Galleries themselves explanatory labels in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali have been introduced, and it is hoped that in due course these picture cards will also carry labels in the Indian languages so that even those who do not know English may benefit.

Two of the pictorial cards represent restorations of "Bramatherium perimense" and "Sivatherium giganteum," both extinct members of the giraffe family found fossilised in the Siwalik rocks of India. Incidentally, these fossil finds show that although the giraffe no longer occurs in India, its ancestors once roamed the region of the Himalayan foothills.

Making Geology Popular

Another picture represents the skull and tusks "Stegodon ganesa", a giant extinct Indian elephant that possessed tusks measuring nearly ten feet in length. A fourth shows the cast of "Glyptodon typus," an ant-eating armadillo from South America, which, though resembling a turtle in external appearance, is not in any way related to it, as its armour may at first sight suggest. The apparent similarity between two totally unrelated forms is only a case of parallel evolution.

To the average individual, the skeletal remains of animals exhibited in the show cases do not convey much. They are to him merely dead bones without any conceivable relation to the interesting and awe-inspiring forms of extinct life that once clothed them. The absence of pictorial restorations was therefore keenly felt. This deficiency has to a certain extent been remedied, for enlarged restorations of some of the more important Indian and foreign fossil genera have been prepared from authoritative works and are now on show.

To make the exhibits easily intelligible, descriptive labels in Hindu, Urdu and Bengali in addition to those already existing in English, have been put up, and, whereas formerly most of the fossil exhibits were a puzzle to them, groups of semi-literate visitors endeavouring to decipher the labels in the languages they understand and explaining them to their fellows are now a familiar sight in the Indian Museum.

Bird's-Eye View Of Siwalik History

To the shorter labels for individual exhibits or fossil groups, a generalised account of the exhibits or fossil groups, a generalised account of the distribution and migration of the Tertiary vertebrates and with the geography of the Siwalik period has also been added. This label gives a bird's-eye view of the history of the Siwalik period and its fauna.

The Fossil Galleries in the Indian Museum are divided into

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Plea For Postmen

By N. JOG

THE appeal recently issued by the Postmaster-General of Bombay regarding the use of lifts by postmen is full of that human interest of which editors are so fond. It makes a topical H. I. story alright and no wonder then that the newspapers not only in Bombay but also elsewhere have featured it so prominently.

It is to be hoped that the landlords of this city to whom the appeal is addressed will respond to it generously. After all it is a trifling matter to allow the postmen to use the lifts and this concession is already granted by most of the landlords. The few that deny this privilege must be doing so not out of any inherent cussedness but sheerly owing to lack of proper consideration of the matter.

Some Statistics

The Postmaster-General gives some revealing statistics. Postman X has a beat of 31 houses only 21 of these having lifts, all of which he is allowed to use. No cause of complaint here except that there must be a building law which makes it incumbent for all houses having more than one storey to have a lift. There are yet a large number of miniature sky-scrapers in Bombay (especially in the residential areas,) which are minus lifts and where one has to practise mountain-climbing every day!

Postman Y has a beat of 50 houses all of which are provided with lifts but he is not allowed to use 7 of them. These houses have five stories each and the P. M.G. calculates that his men have thus to climb 35 flights of stories twice a day or 70 flights in all!

It makes a formidable total and though there is a little arithmetical error in this calculation, it doesn't impair the H. I. of the appeal in the least, especially when we remember that the postman has to carry quite a heavy lead of mail with him!

Bombay is not, however, the first city where the problem of postmen and lifts has cropped up. It arises in most of the big cities of the world. It is only New York which has finally solved this problem by the simple expedient of abolishing the old system of stairs altogether. During the last decade there has been a remarkable rise in the number of huge workmen's blocks in London, which are generally without lifts. This naturally added to the work of postmen and confronted them with a problem, similar to the one which faces their opposites in Bombay to-day.

Interesting Experiment

The London postal authorities being more go-ahead did not stop with an appeal. They decided to collect scientific data regarding the expenditure of extra, energy in climbing a given number of stairs. They approached the London School of Hygiene for this purpose, which arranged an interesting experiment.

Four postmen of various ages were picked up as volunteers. Their mouths were gagged with mouthpieces from which tubes led to rubber bags on their backs. An inlet valve in the tube allowed them to breathe in, but they could not breathe out except into the bag. Even their nostrils were pinched tight with clips.

Thus equipped and burdened with weights to correspond with their ordinary loads of letters, they disappeared with measured tread up a flight of stairs and shortly returned, the bags now swollen with their expended breath. These loads of poison were then removed and their loss of oxygen was measured, this giving a measure of the energy used.

I need not go into the scientific results of the test nor am I aware what steps were taken by the London postal authorities subsequently. Probably our own P.M. G. is already aware of those experiments and must have profited by them.

Champion Walker

It is curious that while postmen all the world over grumble about the perpendicular motion, they are proud of footing it horizontally. The postman is undoubtedly the champion walker of the world. Actual tests with a pedometer have shown in Budapest that on an average the postmen there takes 133,000 steps a day, which at two feet per step, means something like fifty miles, most of it, it must be remembered, with a load on their shoulders! Just think of it!

An Australian postman named Albert Ednest Jones claims a world record for walking. He was in the service for forty-six years and claims to have walked 275,097 miles during this period! This is truly a staggering figure and I leave my mathematically inclined friends to compute how many times the champion could have walked round the world if he had proceeded in a straight line to deliver his daily mail!

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"TOMMY AND GRIZEL"

By SIR JA'S M. BARRIE

Copyright By Charles Seribner's Sons.

The story of Grizel begins in the story about Tommy Sandys, entitled "Sentimental Tommy." There her childhood is portrayed in all its cruelty. Grizel was the daughter of an unmarried woman, whose mind became unhinged by her betrayal. In childhood Grizel received jeers and rocks from the children of Thrums; that is, she did until Tommy Sandys became her protector. Grizel was an old woman when still a child for it fell to her to care for her insane mother. Many a night the child spent in the wooded den with her mother, waiting for the man who never came. Years of strain and unloved loneliness were those of Grizel's childhood.

When her mother died, Grizel accepted the invitation of the old doctor of Thrums to come to his home and be housekeeper for him. He had never married and now as he had grown to be old, he was not up to the task of overseeing the affairs of a home. Grizel loved managing homes better than anything else in life; she became a good daughter to the kindly physician and as the years passed, an excellent assistant to him

Babies were her speciality. Children clung to her as if they had found some one from their private world. The sick of Thrums looked better as soon as the young girl entered the room; perhaps a generous sympathy had developed from her years of loneliness.

But what of Grizel's youthful champion? What had happened to Tommy since he moved to London to live? All Thrums knew that he had become famous with his published books.

But what Thrums did not know was that Tommy had not changed at all. As a grown man he still played at life; he did things for the moment to be dramatic. Without meaning it, he made love to women to see what they would do. But while Tommy pursued the ladies of London, he guarded his orphaned sister so completely that even the most courageous suitor feared to declare himself. In the evening Tommy saw to it that Elspeth was securely settled before he went out to follow his amourous inclinations.

Then word came to Thrums one day that Tommy and Elspeth were coming back for a visit. The village began to hum; every one was waiting to see Tommy. Would he be changed? When he arrived the curious and friendly rushed to greet him, that is, everybody except Grizel. She stood in the background and watched him.

There had never been any one in her heart except Tommy, yet Grizel was unaware of this. She was critical of him, for she wanted perfection. She scorned his weaknesses, for she wanted to rid him of them. When they met again, as man and woman now, their relationship dropped back into that of childhood. Tommy was the hero, Grizel was his lady. But Grizel was a lady who demanded much of her knight, chiding him for his shortcomings. She often deflated the bubble of his vanity.

Yet neither of them knew that within Grizel burned a love that was far beyond that or ordinary lives. Tommy was not aware that such love existed; he had just come from a world where love resembled a social pastime to be tasted and enjoyed much as a good dinner. One day, just for the fun of it, Tommy made love to Grizel. His words opened the locks that damned a flood of love the like of which Tommy had never met. Grizel's love was ethereal, spiritual, mental, complete. It was all of her.

This was new and entertaining to Tommy. Until he realized that it meant marriage and loss of his freedom. He told Grizel how distasteful to him the idea of marriage became the more he thought of it; holding her hand to her mouth to prevent her cries from escaping, Grizel fled. But the farther she went away from Tommy, the less she wanted to live. Turning back, she let her love trample her pride to death with every returning step. For the face of it, Tommy pretended that it was her fault in the first place.

But still Tommy was not up to the ordeal of marriage. Telling people that Grizel had refused him, he returned to London, leaving his lie to save his reputation and her name. Tommy's parting token of affection to Grizel was a potted flower which he had kept in his room. He told her to care for it for him.

During the month after Tommy's departure, Grizel began to change. She looked queer; her eyes no longer had the clear searching look that attracted people. Then in the spring the potted plant began to droop and Grizel believed that Tommy was ill and needed her. She told her friends that she was going to London to take care of Tommy.

None could stop her, so they let it be known that Grizel had heard from her father at last and that she had gone to meet him in London.

When Grizel reached London she learned that Tommy had gone to the continent. Hurriedly she went to France, then to Switzerland. By this time a brain fever burned within her; people noticed a strange-looking girl who seemed unaware of things about her in her anxiety to continue her journey at top speed.

The fever became delirium. She walked forty miles in three days, hearing the voice of Tommy in her mind all the way. When she reached an inn, she fainted. Awakening in the darkness of the verandah where she had fallen, Grizel heard Tommy speaking. He spoke words of love to Lady Pipingworth.

Grizel stifled a cry, then ran. Recognizing her, Tommy set out to find her. Several days of searching led him to trace her back to Thrums.

Grizel reached Thrums totally demented. When Tommy saw what love of him had done to her, he married Grizel and began a long period of careful nursing. The doctor said each day, "She is no better." To which Tommy replied, "But she is no worse."

After eighteen months, Grizel awoke one morning quite herself. She demanded all the long story, which Tommy told her, leaving out how she had probably destroyed the best book that he had written.

The end of Tommy's life came unexpectedly. He received a note from Lady Pipingworth which vaguely referred to a lost manuscript. Hoping to find his best work. Tommy called upon her. She told him how she had burned it for revenge. Blind with fury, Tommy started to shake her. She ran. Tommy pursued her, climbing a wall to reach her. In his haste he slipped and fell but his overcoat caught by the neck and Tommy hanged himself on the garden wall.

Grizel found Lady Pipingworth's letter and understood. She lived a busy life in Thrums, always beloved by those in need.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

EXCAVATIONS AT PAHARPUR

MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.—No. 55. Excavations at Paharpur, Bengal, with 68 plates of illustrations. By Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, M.A., F.R.A.S.B., Director-General of Archaeology in India. Price Rs. 24 or 36s.

The monograph on the excavations at Paharpur in Eastern Bengal records a valuable contribution to the archaeological researches in progress in India. The mound attracted the attention of archaeologists as early as 1807. The escavations, which were begun in 1923 and completed recently, have brought to light, a temple and a monastery which were constructed in the latter half of the eighth century A.D. during the reign of the Pal Emperor, Dharmapala.

The type of the plan of the main temple which is said to be, so far, unknown in India, the design of the temple with its three terraces and the elaborate decorative scheme mark a stage of the development of architecture, which, though not yet noticed anywhere in India, has profused influenced by the style of architecture of Burma, Java and Cambodia. The monastery which surrounds the temple and contains 177 cells is the biggest that was ever discovered in India.

The stone reliefs constitute the unique and most interesting discovery in Eastern India and confirms the theory in favour of the early beginning of the Pal school of sculpture. They divide themselves into two groups. The first represents the provincial traits of the Gupta art and the second reveals a distinct tendency to originality. Though the denomination of the monument is Buddhistic, the decorative scheme embraces Brahminical deities also.

The Terracotta plaques, which number 2,000 in situ and 800 loose, form the major portion of the antiquities They are remarkable for the vitality of art and the variety of subjects. Besides the religious subjects, the artists have successfully handled secular subjects, such as folklore, social life, animal world and still life. The other antiquities comprise one copper plate inscription dated 479 A.D., four stone inscriptions, pottery, stucco heads, metal images and coins.

The excavations at Satyapir Bhita mound, which is only 300 yards from the eastern exterior wall of the monument at Paharpur have brought to light the temple of Tara, whose identity has been established by the find of 50 circular Terracotta plaques bearing the figure of an eight-handed goddess.

D. G. V.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION WITHOUT TEARS

PLAY WAY ENGLISH By W. M. Ryburn. Books I-III. Price per book as. 4. Published by Oxford University Press.

These books on English composition will be found highly useful in the lower English standards. The exercises therein are simple, varied, graded and above all, interesting. They are aptly described as word games, and in most of them the pupil is asked only to choose the right word from a given list. As each answer takes up but little time many questions can be done in each lesson. Book I may be done in standard II and the other two in standard III.

PLIGHT OF THE BENGAL PEASANT

"THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOUGH."—By the Hon. M. Azizul Huque, Speaker, Bengal Legislative Assembly and Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University Book Company Ltd., Calcutta. Price Rs. 5.

This is an extremely informative and thought-provoking book. The author has occupied responsible positions in the public life of Bengal and has utilised to the best advantage his opportunities for studying and trying to appreciate the condition of the tillers of the soil in his Province. He has enquired exhaustively into the state of agriculture, the manner in which the mass of cultivators eke out a living, the prevailing methods of rural credit and the working of the Bengal system of land tenure. He has presented facts and personal views formed on the basis of first-hand knowledge, clearly and frankly. The reader finds before him a vivid picture of the Bengal peasantry, living in poverty and ignorance, with little immediate prospect of improvement. His account of the permanent settlement and its economic consequences is worth reading. Statistical tables and appendices have enhanced the value of the book. The author himself rightly concedes the possibility of difference of opinion as regards the inferences and conclusions he has drawn and is prepared to consider alternative figures and suggestions. This is certainly a correct attitude to take. The rural problem has become acute in most Indian provinces and efforts are being made to tackle it. The measures to be taken in this behalf, however, need to be inspired not only with zeal for reform but with accurate knowledge of economic facts and capacity, to make proper use of them. The book under review breathes a profound feeling of anxiety and sympathy for the sad lot of the peasant, the pillar of the community and at the same time, its approach to the problem handled is not merely sentimental. The author's effort is highly commendable and his book deserves to be widely and carefully read.

V. G. K.

INCOME-TAX ACT

INCOME-TAX RETURN AND HOW TO FILL IT. By Surendra Singh and D. R. Jain. (Price Re. 1).

As it is general, Income-Tax Act is a very highly technical subject. It cannot be expressed in a few words, and sometimes even the popular writers fail to succeed in their attempts of a popular method of expression; and one also realises how difficult a task it is to publish a small book explaining all important main salient features of the Act in a clear and simple manner.

The authors, therefore, of "The Income-Tax Return And How To Fill It" deserve all praise for the great amount of work that has been put in.

The book consists of only 23 pages but it gives the important features of the whole Income-Tax Act that the assessees are required to know. It is written in an interesting way.

However there are some omissions and commissions in this book which need to be incorporated or corrected. A few of them are given below which may help the authors in their next edition.

The statement that 'The onus of proving residence is a particular case is on the Crown' on page 3 in chapter III Para 4 1st line, does not seem to be correct. It is, perhaps, the reverse. It is the assessee who has to prove his residence.

On page 4 in para 4 the authors explain who is a non-resident; and the second condition he lays down is "You are a non-resident (whether alien or British Subject) if in one year you keep a dwelling house in British India for less than 182 days in all." Here they should have also added to make it more clear that he may be even called a non-resident even though he keeps a dwelling house in British India for 182 days or even more, provided during such time he does not visit the place for even a day.

Further while explaining the liability of tax of a non-resident alien the writers should have also referred to his liability to super tax. This they have entirely ignored. While explaining the position of a non-resident, British subject, the authors state "You must also show your income arising abroad." Similarly the non-resident, alien, is also required to show his income arising abroad for calculating the super-tax on the whole income of the assessee and levy that proportion of it which the liable income bears to the whole income. This is very important.

The same remarks would apply to the table showing at a glance the various phases in respect of an assessee whose status is that of an individual (on page 6.)

Further the authors have given the position of assessees as resident and ordinarily resident, resident not ordinarily resident, and non-resident.

Let us take example No. (1). Here, because the total period during any one year of the visits of a Punjabee is always less than 182 days, the authors take him to be a non-resident. But if the total period in such circumstances, during the four years prior to the year under consideration, amounts in all to 365 days and he is in British India in that year for any time however short, he is called a resident. Why do they forget this?

Example No. 3 also is wrong. A Madrasi merchant will be considered ordinarily resident only if he keeps a dwelling house in British India for more than 182 days each year for 10 years continuously 'and' at the same time he is in British India and had been in British India for 730 days or more in all during the seven years. Otherwise not.

To become, therefore, an ordinary resident both the conditions, residence for more than ten years out of ten and stay for more than two years in seven must be fulfilled. If one fails to prove either the one or the other, then one fails to establish that he is, 'ordinarily resident.'

And example No. 6 is entirely wrong.

A British Indian cannot be regarded as an ordinarily resident unless his visits to his home in British India or to Simla on duty amount to more than 730 days in all during the 7 years prior to the year under consideration.

Under the head of 'Non Taxable Income' on page 10 in Subclause 2 (c) the authors lay down that "Income from business done by, for and on behalf of a religious or Charitable Institution where the income is wholly dedicated to the institution:" Such exemption is confined to cases, where the business activities are in themselves a primary purpose of the institution or the work in connection with which the business is mainly carried on by the beneficiaries. This should have been made clear.

TANUBHAI D. DESAI.

SAINT-POETESSES OF MAHARASHTRA

"MAHARASHTRA SANT KAVAYITRI," by G. R. Ajgaonkar. Published by Bharath Gourava Granth Mala, Bombay, 4. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This book is an excellent contribution to the history of Marathi literature, particularly in relation to the study of biography. The author by his diligence and patient research has brought out this book and within a compass of about two hundred pages vividly narrated the lives of ten saint poetesses of Maharashtra, viz., Mahadayeesa, Muktabai, Jani, Soyarabai, Nirmala, Kanhopatra, Premabai, Baheenabai, Venabai, and Bayabai.

These will be very helpful to the readers who can visualise what part even women played in the movement known as Maharashtra Renaissance with its Bhakti cult. These lives have already appeared in diverse places before but Mr. Ajgaonkar deserves praise for publishing them in a book form. They cover a period from Raja Ramdeorao Jadhava to the end of Shiwajee's regime. Due to the author's aptitude for historical research he has ably shown that most of the "Dhawalas" of Mahadeesa of the Mahanubhavi Sect the first poetess of Marathi, are not hers, and that the famous "Tatiche Abhang" of Muktabai sister of Sant Dnyaneshwar, are written by somebody else and that many of the "abhangas" of Sant Janabai, the most beloved poetess of Maharashtra, are not from her pen! Some of the devotees of these poetesses would feel hurt by such a disclosure but the critical reader will surely appreciate it.

The incidents dealt with in Bahinbai's life make interesting reading. In this the author has disproved the common belief that she was a disciple of Samarth Ramdas Swami and has shown with the help of her own writing that her Guru was Sant Tukaram.

One of the apparent drawbacks of the book is that the writer seems to be partial to Sant Bahinabai, as he has allotted to her more than one-third of the book, thus crowding together the rest of the nine lives in the remaining portion. This is chiefly due to the lengthy discussion on the problem of rebirth which could have been cut short thus making the book evenly balanced.

The get-up of the book is attractive, and it deserves to be on the bookshelf of all lovers of the literature of Marath Saints.

S. PAAHAK.

SHIELD GUIDE

SHIELD GUIDE (1939), Published by Premier Publicity Society, 8-C, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

The latest issue of the Shield Guide has appeared in a bigger and more improved form. Printed on art paper, artistically designed and profusely illustrated it is full of interesting articles from the pens of well-known sports writers. All those who are interested in the premier centre of football in India should make it a point to possess a copy of this attractive publication.

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A Page For Women

YOU CAN BE GLAMOROUS

At Thirty-Seven Achievement Makes A Woman Desirable

By Regine

A woman knows when she is smitten by a man many years younger than herself that there is nothing but unhappiness ahead unless she breaks off the affair.

Dear Regine: I am a woman of thirty seven and have been married for a good many years to a man who has been something of a Don Juan and who (I don't think) ever really loved me. How many nights I have wept the hours through, I would hate even to try to count. I almost thought love was over for me but now a young man of twenty-five has crossed my path. He seems to find his ideal in me. And while I know it is ridiculous and all my judgment warns me against it . . the knowledge of his feeling and the pleasure his attention brings me. has given me a new lease on life. Am I making a fool of myself?

Wondering

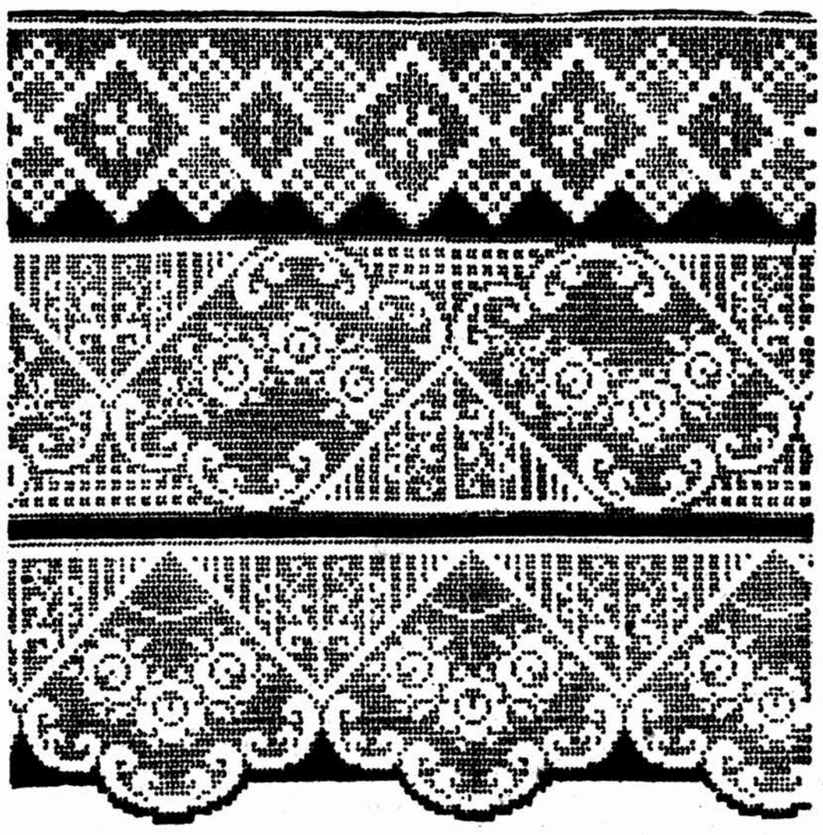
Of course, wondering. . . you are not wondering at all. You know. Deep in the centre of your maturity you are conscious that between thirty-seven and twenty-five is an impassable bridge, particularly when the debit is on the woman's side. You are entranced with the glamour of being charming in some man's eyes, not so much in this particular man's. . . but in any desirable male's your spirit has been broken more than you can possibly realize by not being "the one" to the man you chose as your mate. And now when your romantic sun is waning you are groping desperately for even a scrap of love.

I think you are playing a losing game because the cards are stacked against you. At your particular period of existence your real satisfaction must come in some form of work or a hobby in which you can excel. Your ego which needs propping so badly must be satisfied from the inside out.

You haven't told me about any other aspect of your life except the romantic one. Let this affair taper off and get busy doing something that will bring pou personal prestige of a more intrinsic value. As for love, sometimes achievement brings love (the right and dignified sort) in its wake. Even the very husband (whom I suspect is the real object of your adoration) who has taken you so Casually may come back kneeling in admiration at your feet. Position and achievement make just as much of an impression on those close to us . . as on those at a distance.

Try and see it.

Exquisite Lace



With laces coming back into fashion, we want to be the first to offer you an assortment of unsual designs. These edgings can be used on a number of things such as cloths, bedspreads and curtains with a matching insertion for one lace. The insertion measures 7 1|2 inches wide with size 40 cotton. The matching edging, 8 3|4 inches wide with size 30 cotton, while the other lace measures 6 1|4 inches wide with size 20 cotton or 9 1|4 inches wide with mercerized knitting and crochet cotton.

COOKING RECIPES

A reader asks some very practical questions. "Is there a foolproof way to brown onions in butter? Ours usually get a little bit burnt." That's an easy question to answer—just use a low flame, as butter browns at a very low point. The same reader asks me if there is any way to prevent onions and potatoes from sprouting in the kitchen of the apartment house. The answer to this is to buy them in small quantities. Another question is in regard to whether a shoulder of pork should be boned. This is a matter of preference. There always seems to be more flavour when the meat bone remains. Many people, however, like to stuff a shoulder of pork with a fruit stuffing. The apple and prune stuffing given below is particularly good for this purpose.

And now comes a request for a good, moist orange marmalade bread. We have been experimenting with recipes for this type of nut bread and have succeeded in getting one which suits us. I hope that it will fulfill specifications.

ORANGE MARMALADE BREAD.

3 cups flour
5 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup finely cut nuts
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon grated orange peel
3/4 cup orange marmalade.

Mix and sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add the nuts and mix well. Mix egg, milk, orange peel and marmalade together and then stir into first mixture. Blend well and pour batter into a well greased bread pan and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., one and one-quarter hours.

THE MEANING OF "4 TO 6 O'CLOCK."

QUESTION: Many invitations for cocktail parties and teas read from four to six o'clock or from five to seven. Does that mean one should arrive at the first hour and leave at the second, or does it mean that it is permissible to come in at any time between those two hours named? I used to think that it meant going any time after the first hour and staying a little while and then leaving, but that the party was over at seven. However, so often I have found that others, already present when I arrived, stayed on after I had left, and on several occasions the hostess expressed surprise that I was leaving. Will you explain about all this.

ANSWER: This invitation to a formal tea means that you arrive any time after four and before six, and that you stay for as long or for as short a time as you care to, up to but not past six o'clock. Cocktail parties are usually much smaller and much more informal, and people are supposed to go at about the hour named, and stay for as long as they choose or can. A very informal tea, worded: "Will you come in for a cup of tea at 4 o'clock" means to come in at the hour named and stay until conversation lags, or until other people leave.

WHEN THE GUESTS OF HONOUR GIVE OUT

QUESTION:: If more than a hundred invitations have gone out in honour of a distinguished man and wife, and then it is discovered that the guests of honour will not be able to be present at this party arranged expressly to have people meet them, what is to be done about the invitations? Are they cancelled or does the party go on just the same? This happened one time to a friend of mine and she felt that the party should go on just the same, but later learned that many people criticised her since they would not have made the real effort to go to the party had they known that the guests of honour would not be there.

ANSWER: If the guests of honour give out long before the day of the party, the invitations are cancelled. If they give out at the last moment because of accident or illness, the party has to go on.

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II—The End Of The Ordeal

By M. K. U. REDDY

GOOD-BYE, Europe! Mystic, alluring and dramatic Asia, our homeland awaits us now.

The lofty mosques and minarets of Turkey rising high into the sky could be seen from the frontier. Gorgeously painted and gilted domes dazzle in the glare of the bright sunshine. The sight fills us with a thrill of delight. We had read and heard much about Turkey and her late leader Ataturk, the creater of a new and better Turkey. While our passports were being examined we were waiting with suppressed eagerness to enter modern Turkey and see for ourselves and gain first hand information of the great social and political reforms that have been brought about.

The formalities from the police are finished and we are on the road to Istanbul formerly known as Constantinople and what a road! We did not know for a time whether we were riding on a horse or driving in a car-road disused and difficult to motor. This was only a sample or a foretaste of the shape of the road yet to come.

New Wine In Old Bottle

Istanbul looks pretty and picturesque from a distance, but we found that it was only external splendour with internal squalor. The streets are narrow and unclean. Noisy trams rushing through these congested streets are a great nuisance. Old and dilapidated buildings adorn the streets. The people though some of them wear European dress are Oriental in appearance and demeanour. This is one side of the picture.

The other side which is called the European quarter is quite modern and uptodate with open-air cafes, dance halls, cabarets, cinemas and various other amusements. Young ladies dressed in skirts with bobbed hair and high heel shoes attractively painted and powdered walk arm in arm with their boy friends in smart uniforms. Istanbul is like an old bottle with new wine put in it.

From Istanbul we are on the run to Ankora. We dread to tread on the roads of Turkey. They are with the exception of a few patches here and there, extremely rough, rugged and rocky and impassable at certain places. It is agony to motor on these uneven and indefinable tracks. There are no sign posts, no indicators, no directions. Progress on these roads is slow to a stand still. One has to make an effort to get out of the ditches or to remove an obstructing stone. Slowly and painfully we groped our way and landed inadvertently in the forbidden military zone!

Immediately the police swooped on us. Examination, cross-examination and re-examination began as to how and why we came thither. We showed them Istanbuls "Tan" newspaper wherein our photograph and the object of our journey were published. They sent us out of the Zone with an armed escort. Slowly and steadily we plodded our weary way to Ankora the newly built capital.

Ankora is a small but smart city situated in the midst of the hill. The broad streets lined with trees on either side and flower beds in the middle contain massive and magnificent mansions built after the western style with a touch of Oriental architecture. It is a delightful city. During the course of our journey in Turkey we met some of the prominent men who have taken part in the renascence.

Some Questions And Answers

Here you find the answers to some of our questions:—

Q. Was there any severe opposition or resistance from the people calling for a ruthless suppression when you first introduced the reforms, as for example the introduction of the Roman script?

A. There was little or no opposition as 92 per cent. of the population was illiterate and of the remaining eight many knew either English or French. The sales of the newspapers dropped temporarily but now there are many more literate persons and therefore there is a greater circulation.

Q. What made you to adopt the European dress?

A. Because it is smart, comfortable and economic.

Instead of clumsily wrapping round ten or fifteen yards of cloth a neat suit is made out of half of that material. Moreover the adoption of what you call the European dress, though I do not see why it should be the monopoly of the Europeans, has eradicated the distinctions amongst us and smoothened the way to unity. It is now not possible to distinguish from the dress as before a Turk from an Armenian or a Christian or a Jew. Apart from that the Turks themselves wore different types of costumes in different provinces. Now we have one common national dress. We are one people, one nation.

Q. What is your attitude towards religion?

A. Religion and politics were blended together. Now a clear line of demarcation is marked between the two. I agree that the effect of the reforms is that the mosques are less frequented while the schools are crowded.

Q. What do you think of our Mahatmaji's policy?

A. His spiritual politics are incomprehensible to us.

We enquired from the ministry of transport about the reasons of the neglected conditions of the roads to which they replied that they had been devoting their attention for the construction of the rail roads which are more important for transport and added further that they have taken up in hand a five year road plan for the construction and repair of the roads.

Petrol is very dear in Turkey about Rs. 3/ per gallon. Living —specially for the tourists—is very expensive. The police pester and bother at every place but are very friendly and helpful.

Lifeless Solitude

Within a short period of a decade and a half the leaders of Turkey have achieved miracles. They have made a tremendous effort to educate the population and thus lifted them above ignorance, superstition and fanaticism. They have improved the economic position and so lessened the hunger and poverty. They have effected many social reforms, constructed a network of railways throughout the country and built up a powerful military force; to preserve their independence and safeguard their liberty.

From Turkey we entered Syria and motored to Damascus via Beyrout a seaport town. Damascus is the centre of Arab nationalism; typical oriental atmosphere prevails there.

Between Damascus and Baghdad lies a lifeless solitude of nearly six hundred miles. Through this vast desert, there is no sign of human habitation, no trace of any animal save that of the ship of the desert—the camel. No shade or shelter not even a blade of green grass. We could see nothing but a vast stretch of barren and desolate soil, the sun was blazing; the heat was scorching. We were melting ourselves into perspiration. Clouds of dust were choking and suffocating us. It was intolerable and unbearable. After a non-stop run of twenty-four miserable hours we came to Baghdad. One of our friends got a sun-stroke and was confined to bed for two days. At Baghdad we met a number of our country folk and enjoyed their generous and lavish hospitality.

The roads both in Syria and Iraq were good. Living is cheap and price of petrol is moderate.

Misfortunes In Iran

From Iraq we came to the Iranian frontier. Iran discourages tourists. We found it a troublesome country. For the first time in our journey we were detained at the frontier for three hours and thoroughly searched and scrutinised. Every bit of our baggage was dragged down and examined. They searched inside the car and looked under seats also. After three solid hours of search and examination, they acquitted us. At every police station the police demand the passports and as they cannot read English or speak Hindusthani they go in search of some one who could explain to them as to what is written in the passports.

The unfortunate part of it is that at every place, big or small there are at least two stations, one at the entrance and one at the exit, and each one takes at least half an hour in examination! After being detained and delayed at every place we came to Teheran—the capital of Iran, a handsome and well planned city, more beautiful than many of the European cities. The citizens, both men and women, are dressed after the European fashion. The king is a virtual dictator. Many of the cities have been recently re-built. They are making a great effort to modernise the country.

Iran is a country where misfortunes came to us not in singles but in battalions. Parts of our car were stolen in different places. We were forced to inoculate ourselves twice before we could get out of Iran and as a result of this we suffered from pain and fever. On a road of loose gravel our car skidded and one wheel ran over a slightly raised ground and was completely overturned, the wheels pointing towards the sky. All this happened in a fraction of a second. We were buried under the seats and the contents of the car. No cry or moan was heard from any of my comrades. I thought that some thing serious had happened. A few minutes later we all crawled out through the windows. No one was hurt, not a scratch, not even a bruise. A strange accident!

The roof of the car was badly damaged but the engine was in good order. A few minutes after this tragic event we found a lorry approaching, the people in the lorry helped us in turning the car to its proper position. It was just a minute's job but they immediately demanded from us payment in cash for the little help completely disregarding our distressed condition. You can talk in Iran but only through money.

Ten years ago it was dangerous to travel in Iran. Now there are armed pickets here and there and roads are safe. Throughout Iraq there are few railways and the roads are kept in good repair. Every five or ten miles there is a way-side cafe. Petrol is cheap about ten or twelve annas a gallon. Good water is scarce. Beggars are found in multitudes.

Ordeal In The Desert

Baluchistan is the last barrier that separates us from India our beloved mother-land. The prospect of crossing another vast desert is frightening but the thought that we are near India is pleasing. So with the mingled feelings of fear and pleasure we set out on the last ride of our journey though another lifeless solitude. In the middle of the desert our car got suddenly stuck up in the sand! We made every effort to get the car out; we dug the sand with our hands; we pushed small pebbles under the wheels; but the more we tried the deeper the wheels sank. It was two o'clock in the afternoon. The sun was shining over our heads brightly, the heat was becoming unbearable, the sand was burning; we were hungry and thirsty; we had little water but no food. We made a last and a desperate effort, we pushed even our blankets under the wheels but our labour was frustrated. We had not any strength left.

First it was sand alone that was burning now both the stomach and sand that were burning. Fatigued, wearied and worried we laid down almost lifeless, we gave up hope and with the hope the courage was gone. Empty stomach and dried up throat reminded my comrades the sad plight of the young Parsi gentleman who on his way through this desert on a motor cycle was lying down senseless through a sunstroke until he was picked up by a passing lorry and taken to a village hospital. Ghastly thoughts of hunger and starvation, fantastic possibility of death arose in the frightened minds of my comrade!

By now the little water that was left got exhausted. The sun has gone behind the horizon, it was past ten, it was very dark, no help was forthcoming, we were lying down on the sand gazing at the sky. Suddenly there was a gleam of light in the horizon. A lorry at a distance! shouted a comrade; No! it is the moon rising, shouted another. We stood motionless gazing at the light. The light came nearer and nearer. We could hear the roar of the engine at a distance. We regained our hopes which brought some joy with it.

It was a lorry after all! We stopped the lorry, a few Sikh gentlemen got out and pulled us out of the sand and put us on the road to Quetta and gave us some food and water. A sample of Indian hospitality.

Quetta is still in a ruinous state. heaps of debris stand as witnesses of the ghastly earthquake. From Quetta to Lahore and Lahore to Delhi. We are now in the heart of India, safe and sound. So comes to an end the thrill of the long, arduous and dangerous excursion from London to India.

Europe lives in luxury, comfort and ease, but sits uneasily, perilously and precariously on a powder magazine about to explode. Asia surrounded by poverty, submerged in misery and subjected to foreign domination struggles hard to eke out a bare existence.

Both in Europe and Asia every one has been asking us one common question for which you must find an answer: How is it that India with three hundred and fifty millions possessing an ancient civilisation, is held in subjection by a handful of Englishmen?

Pleasant Homes

It's Fun To Garden

SHIREEN is ruthless about her garden. She sprays and weeds and prunes and waters to beat the band. But her lovely flowers and vegetables are more than worth the trouble.

"But even if they weren't I'd garden", said Shireen. "It's good exercise for one thing, and just plain fun for another. Mainly the thing I like about gardening, though, is the good earthly way it make me feel. Gets me down to the essentials in my thinking".

ALL IN YELLOW

Which is true enough, say we if a much less prolific gardener than Shireen can chime in. We are especially interested in her garden because she has done quite an unexpected thing in the colours of her flowers. She has an all yellow garden. There the beauties like yellow violets, yellow iris, nasturitiums, marigolds, yellow roses, zennias, chrysanthemums. You'd be surprised how many yellow flowers there are when you go in for them.

"There's method in my mad-

Shireen is ruthless about her garden.

ness", Shireen admitted, when we exclaimed over her golden blooms. "I look as if I'm working my head off, but if you'll notice, most all my flowers are the easiest varieties to grow. So I don't deserve all the credit for having such a gorgeous garden from early spring to late autumn".

LIKE A GLOW

"But there is even more method in my madness than that", she went on. "Just take a look at my house, and you'll see how yellow flowers fit it like a glove. The whole place is done in beige, dull light greens, coppers and yellows. So naturally it's right and proper for me to grow flowers that really do their duty in the house. I use mostly clear plain crystal vases. I'm partial to a pair of round globes that I use more than anything else. But, of course, the container depends on the flowers I have cut and the place I'm going to put them. I find that I need a wide variety of vases—little intimate low ones and tall imposing ones, along with plenty of plain low bowls of medium size. I have a few pieces of pewter that I sometimes use for my autumn yellow flowers. And a copper jug that's nice for stalky things."

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A home organ is now within the realm of possibility, as this one shows. The modern home organ is completely electrified and occupies a small amount of space—grills take the place of pipes.

"Making A Poet Out Of A Man"

Organs And Pianos In The Home Scene—Select Them Not As Furniture But As Instruments To Lift Life Out Of Its Routine.

In Elizabeth Barret Browning's poem "The Musical Instrument," she tells the story of Pan and his discovery of music, "making a poet out of a man." So as we choose an organ of piano for our home we must approach reverently, for we aren't just buying a piece of furniture. We're bringing to our family circle the reed that Pan found by the river and notched so that he could blow those first sweet piercing notes. "Making a poet out of a man".....music is a responsibility to feel very humble about.

A Part Of The Picture

Remember when a piano or an organ was as much a part of the picture of a family room as the radiator or stove? Then came radios and the shrinking size of our homes, and they were all but crowded out. We lost a great deal when we let them slip out almost unnoticed. But what, pray tell, could a lady do with a big piano in a pocket handkerchief room? Besides, upright pianos went out of style and grands were pretty expensive as well as too large for many of us.

Then the piano manufacturers rose to the occasion. Going back for inspiration to a small piano that had been made in Paris in the latter part of the 19th century when small intimate rooms came into style, the modern piano and organ makers have evolved a whole repertoire of instruments made to fit into the contemporary scale of living. As graceful as spinets, yet as adequate musically as big pianos, they are available in styles to fit nearly any type of interior.

The concert grand remains the pinnacle musically, and if your family are real connoisseurs and you have the space for one, nothing else will content you, so have one by any means you can manage. Then give it the best spot in the room accostically and decorate the room to it as the center of interest

Happy Enough

But a smaller grand is good enough for even quite a musically fastidious family when there isn't room for a big piano. While the most of us are happy enough with the charming new adaptations of the old types—the square piano, the spinet, the harpsichord. They fit pleasantly into most rooms and satisfy most tastes musically. For generally they have the full eighty-eight note range and a far better tone and resonance than you would expect for their size.

Even the small pianos deserve consideration in placing them where the sound can get out into the room. And of course all pianos do better where there are not too decisive changes in temperature. We have a personal preference for placing a piano if possible where the player doesn't have to sit with her back to her "audience". This is easy with any type of a grand, but harder with the vertical of spinet types of pianos. When you can't have the room arranged so that the player faces the audience, you can usually manage a profile view at least by having your seating groups at the opposite end of the room from the piano.

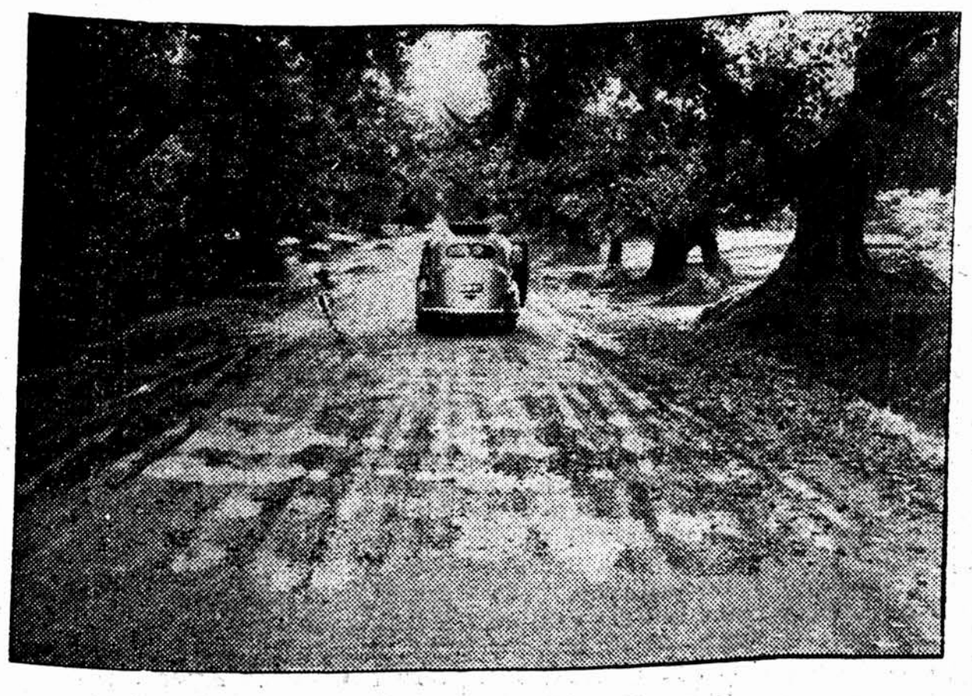
But don't feel too hide-bound about putting the piano in the living room. If there's not space there or for some other reason you'd rather not, have it in the dining room, play room, nursery or even in a bedroom if it's not something the whole family is going to be using.

But a piano isn't the last word on the subject of music. Now that organs have been electrified, so that no expensive pipe installations are needed, many musicians are having them in their homes. Grills take the place of pipes. They're trim and small and surprisingly adaptable. And of course nothing is so truly magnificent as fine organ music.

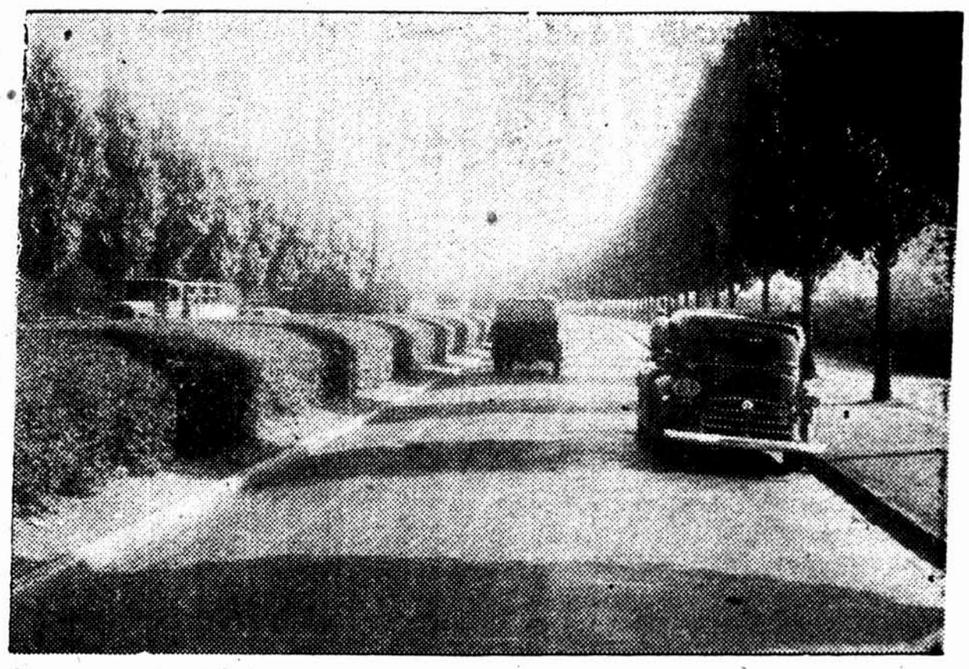
In choosing a piano or organ, let the last word be said by someone who really knows music. If you don't trust your own judgment, better call in some friend who's an expert. A good tone and a good action will be essential to the ultimate pleasure you'll be having in the instrument. Then take care of it, having it turned several times a year.

And don't be deterred by the fact that your mama couldn't get you to practise your scales, so that your music lessons didn't take. If you like good music but can't play it yourself, we can think of no more satisfying way of enjoying it than the fine reproducing pianos to be had these days. Don't confuse them with the old early players—these are really sensitive and responsive.

If you have an upright piano and can't afford anything new, don't discard it just because it's out of style. After all many of these are fine musical instruments and as we said to begin with, a piano is more important as an instrument than as a piece of furniture.



The Bombay—Poona Road during the monsoon, 1939.



Road out of Frankfurt divided into two traffic lanes by a wide central hedge.

TRANSPORT IN BOMBAY

"The Condition Of Many Roads In This Presidency Is Simply Wretched, Miserable & Shameful"

One of the cement concreted roads of India—a ponti on of the Grand Trunk Road.

By

J. R. SCREWVALA

BOMBAY is the most important province in the whole of India from the point of view of commerce, industry, agriculture, finance and politics. This presidency leads other provinces in many respects, also it possesses many good harbours in different parts. The city of Bombay itself, the capital of the presidency, provides itself on possessing one of the finest harbours in the world, both from the point of view of natural beauty as well as of importance in commerce. This port is connected with the whole of India by sea, railways, and motor transport.

India is almost entirely an agricultural country resorting to primitive methods of operation. The condition of the farmers is miserable. To add to their misery transport facilities for crops are meagre, there being no proper roads and railway stations being often far off. Good roads means economical transport, and cheap and easy transport is essential to the poorest of the cultivators for marketing of their produce.

But where are the well-maintained good roads in this presidency? This presidency of Bombay very miserably lags behind others in the proper upkeep of its roads. The Bombay Government may as well build a new grand trunk road, in Gujarat, but the total neglect of the maintenance of other already existing roads and the deterioration in their condition can scarcely reflect any credit of the efficiency of the P. W. Department.

Primitive Methods

The United Provinces, The Central Provinces, The Province of Bengal and even enlightened Indian States, like Mysore, and Hyderabad are far ahead and have made tremendous progress, in the development of good roads giving very great facilities to the transport work. The condition of many roads of Bombay Presidency in comparison with them is simply wretched, miserable and shameful.

Some of the roads are totally unfit for the traffic and instead of mending matters, the authorities are ending the very means of transport by closing the roads to traffic in monsoon, in the name of safety first. There are again putting restrictions in the name of public safety which can scarcely be called laudable.

A Puzzle

The total cost of maintenance of the roads in this Presidency was over Rs. 48 lakhs in 1927-28, which has dwindled down to 39 lakhs in 1937/38, after a lapse of ten years, in spite of a steady increase in motor transport every year. What a tremendous and creditable retrogression in the name of progress! Motor transport in 1929/30, contributed about Rs. 10 lakhs to the revenue of the Provincial Government and local boards and with fresh taxes and fees, the present yield from Provincial taxation of motor vehicles, is approximately Rs. 40, lakhs. What adjustment and utilization is made of this galloping income

THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Road Expenditure in Bombay Presidency

FROM THE REVENUES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

	Original Works. Rs. Lakhs.	Maintenance Rs. Lakhs.	Total Rs. Lakhs.
1926-27	18.70	48.20	67.00
1927-28	15.78	48.84	64.60
1928-29	14.46	47.14	61.60
1929-30	13.65	47.23	60.88
1930-31	9.23	46.22	55.45
1931-32	6.23	43.15	49.38
1932-33	5.54	35.99	41.53
1933-34	5.62	37.12	42.74
1934-35	5.29	36.85	42.14
1935-36	5.91	36.23	42.14
1936-37	7.79	38.99	46.78
1937-38	9.70	38.83	48.53

restrictions by magistrates in several districts, which vary according to the condition of the roads, on some sliding scale basis, which is unique and can only be tolerated in a backward country like India, without even a protest.

Instead of mending the roads and ending the misery, what is the good of maintaining the farce of putting restrictions on the limit of weight of the goods to be carried to ½ ton or 1 ton, and buses to carry 7-10 or 12 passengers, all dependent on the fairly good, semi-deteriorated or almost hopeless condition of the roads. We are living in the twentieth century and instead of marching with the times in the name of progress, resort to primitive methods of is a puzzle, taking into account the hopeless condition of the roads.

Bombay is the most important province in India, from the point of view of motor transport as evidenced by the fact, that this Province's allocation from the Central Road Fund, as based on Petrol consumption is the largest.

The state of neglect of the roads continues for the last ten years, which is much to be deplored.

Will the present Minister of Bombay Government atone for the apathy and carelessness of his predecessors by taking prompt and vigorous measures to renovate the existing truth roads, which are hopelessly worn-out at present.

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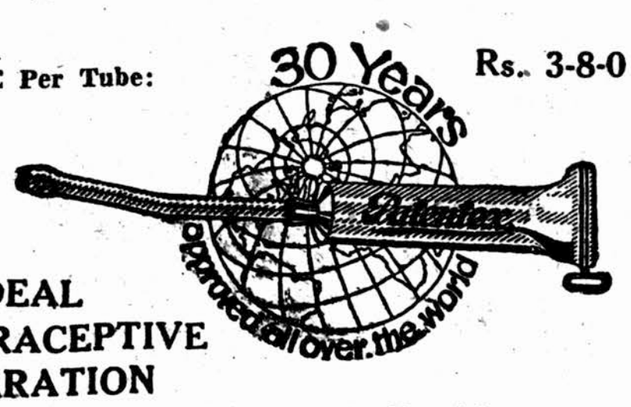

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OUR SHORT STORY

The Thousand Dollar Story

By J. NEROTH

WELL, here's a real short story contest, if ever there was one. One thousand dollars for the best story of the month! It's my chance, and I'll have the prize. What, after all, is there in this story-writing business, specially a short one? Why are the fellows making such fuss about it? But they shall see! This time they certainly shall have to part with their precious one thousand for what I'm going to scribble over a few pages.

What a pity that there is hardly a day left for the closing date! Why did not my wife tell me about this, though it was in her magazine and she has been keeping the copy for the whole month? Did she think it wasn't worth my time? Or did she want to try it herself and remove a better contestant? Well, there's hardly any time to lose now. Let me see, if I start writing right now, I can certainly post the Ms. by the early morning clearance, and the darned thing will reach the editors in time. But I wonder if my wife will allow me to sit for the whole night and break just for once the rule of 'all work-cease-at-midnight, Small chance of that, though. She's sure to start a hell of a row if I sit a moment late! But it isn't really necessary to give her the chance. I have got full two hours before me, and that'll damn well do to finish any short story!

Well, I'd now better get along. Now what shall the story be about? Why, I'll send them one of those fine stories that my grandma used to tell me as a kid. What does the subject matter? Everything depends on treatment, and I can certainly give it a modern touch. But then is it fair dealing? A grandmama story for one thousand dollars! That rather pricks my conscience. I must be noble, even with these fellows who recklessly offer one thousand dollars for a short story! Besides, the public in these days have such queer taste: they want love, murder, nudity—of course only stories about them. At least so they pretend!

Well, then, I'll write a love story How about the plot? But why worry about that? My own love affair with Lill will make an excellent story. These short story fellows could never have seen her equal in all their lives. What a divine figure! Neither slender nor fat; neither short nor tall . . . but rather tall—yes, tall she is. These fellows all want height in a woman. And then her supple body. And what shapely limbs, each as though in love with the rest! And what soft complexion! Even the softest moon beams would faint with pleasure to caress Lill! We had our first rendezvous, under a big spreading tree, one moonlit night. It was raining—not heavily, but just a few mild drops from heaven as though they were Heaven's shower of blessings on us. I could hear them falling, drop by drop, on the leaves of the tree on the branches of which a number of small birds were sleeping or dreaming, each with the beak of its mate touching its own for warmth. The night was delightful with the mystery of silence and the fragrant air, and the bewitching moonlight awakened sweet desires in my blood. And in the cool shadow of the tree I wanted to hold her soft warm body within my arms, and kiss her hair, her eyes, her cheeks, her lips. But no she'd have none of it there! She dragged me into the kitchen! She was afraid of people seeing; anybody might pass that way and notice us standing together under the tree. But the kitchen—? That in her opinion was quite safe, and, besides, quite a familiar place where one needn't feel shy at all. Of course she knew that if her responses did not come up to the romantic standard. I couldn't notice it in a kitchen corner; but that wouldn't do outside where everything was poetic, with the very flowers hearing our love-cooing, with the moon peeping from behind the clouds and perhaps giggling with laughter when Lill said a few of those 'no' 'no's' which, you know, really means 'yes' 'yes'—'quite yes'!

But now what is to be done? That kitchen affair has spoiled the whole story! Who'll read a short story in which the hero and heroine met and embraced in a kitchen? The editor will say: "This fellow's no taste—no culture at all about him!" Culture, my editor! What d'you know of me? Ask Lill if I've culture? But that, however, is beside the point. I have to give up all thoughts of writing out this excellent story for the unfortunate reason that Iill, poor girl, wanted to be kissed in a kitchen corner, while the whole nature was revelling in beauty outside!

But why feel so sorry, after all? If not the story of Lill, the story of—well, whom? Caterine? No, Caterine will never quite do! She's quite all right for a poem or a novel of the grand type. She's got what these writer-fellows call a spiritual personality, an evolved mind a deep fine sensitive soul. She is the sort of woman who, while loving you with all the depth of her soul, will never let you know that she cares a rap for you! Her whole personality is of an ethereal kind, suggestive of fine, far-off things with little of earthliness about it. You think of her with wistfulness, and approach her as you would a madonna! That's the pity of it: she is too spiritual and too delicate to be suitable for a short story. With her as a heroine you cannot have any action, and these days whoever cares for a story with no action! The editor will pout his lips and murmur: "I've read the whole Ms., but the heroine remains untouched and unkissed by the hero, as though she were a goddess! Did the fellow think he was writing a story for the gods of heaven to read? Perhaps in his efforts to make the story short, after writing it out, he cut out all the action and with it the kissing portion!" And then he would laugh at his own witty reflections—no, he wouldn't dare to laugh; he would suppress his laughter! I know these editors—all gravity outside, but what agony inside!

But damn it, what have I to do with dissecting the editor's mind! It's the story that I've to get along with. Well, what's the time now? Half past ten! My God! I've got to finish the darn thing before midnight, and I haven't thought out the plot yet! That is the bother: once you have got the plot, the rest is easy. Why, then I have simply to write on and on till I come to the last page and the last sentence of it. And then let the clock strike twelve or a hundred times twelve! What do I care! For I shall then have finished my work; it is then for the editor to begin his—going over my story, first reading it as a whole and wondering at the ingenuity of my plot, and then appreciating the finesse of my treatment, and the beauty of my rhythmic style, the natural, vigorous and subtle style that is mine. And then, too, enjoying the atmosphere I have created by the magic of my words, by the splendour of my images! But can he after all understand these things? My story, when finished, will be such a unique masterpiece that I seriously doubt if any editor could fully appreciate the subtle strength and beauty of it! Why not I write out a few suggestions on how to read my stuff and send them on to him in a covering letter? But why bother? If he, however, on reading my story, is struck by my genius and writes to me a very personal letter, then I'll see what I can do for the poor fellow. The real trouble with these editors is, they have become so confident of their cleverness, and may be so successful by it, that they have become blind to real genius! They pretend that such a thing does not really exist, or if it does, it is not to be taken very seriously! After all, only a real genius can appreciate another genius!

But you'll have none of these troubles—at least only very few—if it be a detective story. For in a detective yarn it is the plot that matters—other things are only secondary. Also, I would be in no difficulty for a good plot. The rules don't say that this darn thing must be a love story. I've myself done a bit of detective work, and therefore can draw upon my own experience. That counts for much in a story. Did I not detect how Gim—that foppish dandy Gim—made love to my betrothed? Not Lill, of course. There was another before her, whom I came very nearly to leading to the altar! That was a sickening affair, though then I nearly came to breaking my heart over it! What fools men are to go and break their hearts over these silly wiles of women! Oh, how the whole scene now comes so vividly to my mind! Gim meeting her in the garden at the back of her house and she clinging to Gim, with her thick dark tresses behind her, as though to serve as a curtain in the white flowery moonlight, screening her fair, tall figure from the sight of God and man, while Gim rained his kisses on her! I could even see the occasional flashes of my ring on her finger! What a scene it was! But suppose I weave an excellent story round it, will the reading public accept it for a detective yarn? They'll cry: "Where's the murder in this?" For them every detective story must open with some murder and the detective must go hunting for the murderer! What taste! No, the real detective story is the story of your bringing to justice the thief who stole the heart of your wife or sweetheart. While you're the moral or the legal claimant of her heart, the real claimant lives somewhere! And the story of your adventures after the culprit is the only real detective story with a real personal appeal to every civilized man. For he must be a blessed soul who, at least once in his life, was not called upon to do a little detective work in this line!

But all this does not bring me to the writing of even the first line of my story! What's the time now, anyway? Half past eleven! What! So soon? How soon time flies! Still, I've half an hour before me—full thirty minutes. Even at the rate of three minutes per page I can write ten pages—and is there any story in the world that would not lie comfortably down within ten pages of quarto paper? Why, ten pages is too much. There's a real danger of the short story becoming a long story, and I may lose the prize! These editors are cunning like the serpent! As I say, they are clever men; but as for real short story sense, well, most of them have to wait for it for their next birth! Seeing the sort of stuff they print, one should think that they would get

(Continued On Page 47)

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Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

PASSING AWAY OF A GREAT SPORTSMAN

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Before I can commence my article on the subject for the day, I must refer to the passing away of an eminent sportsman in the person of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee. An outstanding figure in the sporting world of Bombay, he was intimately connected with several sporting institutions in the City. For many a year, he was President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana—so long that I often jocularly dubbed him as the perpetual president of that body. It really turned out to be so—though it is so sad to think—as he died in harness. He was a Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Lawn Tennis Association for several years and recently became the President of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association on the sad demise of Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla. He was also connected with several other less important organisations.

TAIRSEE'S CHARACTERISTICS

I came into contact with him more than twenty years ago at the Hindu Gymkhana. Though not in office, he wielded immense influence in the affiairs of that institution. But he often came into clash with the powers-that-be. He was a pugnacious fighter and fought his battles with all the vigour, zeal and tenacity he possessed. All the same, he was full of humour and never entertained any bitterness of feelings towards anybody. He could deliver a blow with as much nonchalance as he could take one. That is the spirit of a gallant fighter. For this reason everybody—his friends and foes alike—liked him immensely. He was thoroughly frank and outspoken in his criticisms and never minced matters. At the same time, he always loved to hear what other people had to say against him!

A VALIANT CHAMPION

In the early days of my acquaintance with him, I saw him taking up the cause of the Baloo brothers. There was a section in the Hindu Gymkhana who were in power at the time, who opposed the selection of P. Baloo as Captain of the Hindu team in the Quadrangular Tournament. The reason was that he belonged to the "Depressed" classes and he did not hold a high social position. Tairsee thought—and many of us joined with him—no other consideration but his fitness to lead the side should be taken into account. In the tussle between the two sides, the Hindus lost several battles with the other communities. Ultimately, the cause of justice won and Vithal, Baloo's younger brother was elected Captain. Vithal, by the way, proved to be the most successful skipper of the Hindus and might have been for all-India, if he had the chance!

SERVICES TO HINDU GYMKHANA

A little later he was elected President of the Gymkhana. No other person has shown greater interest and devotion to this institution than Tairsee during the long years of his connection with it. With his able guidance the Gymkhana grew from strength to strength and to-day it is one of the soundest institutions financially in the whole country. It has built up a grand structure which evokes admiration from many a visitor to this City.

As a keen lover of swimming, he was making an earnest effort to construct a Swimming Bath at the Gymkhana. Only a few months ago he had the money sanctioned for it. The construction was delayed owing to the imposition of a tax on the Gymkhanas by the Bombay Government. It will, however, be a 'fait accompli' ere long. The pity of it is that the cruel hand of death has removed him from this world before the fulfilment of his longstanding desire.

STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF NAYUDU

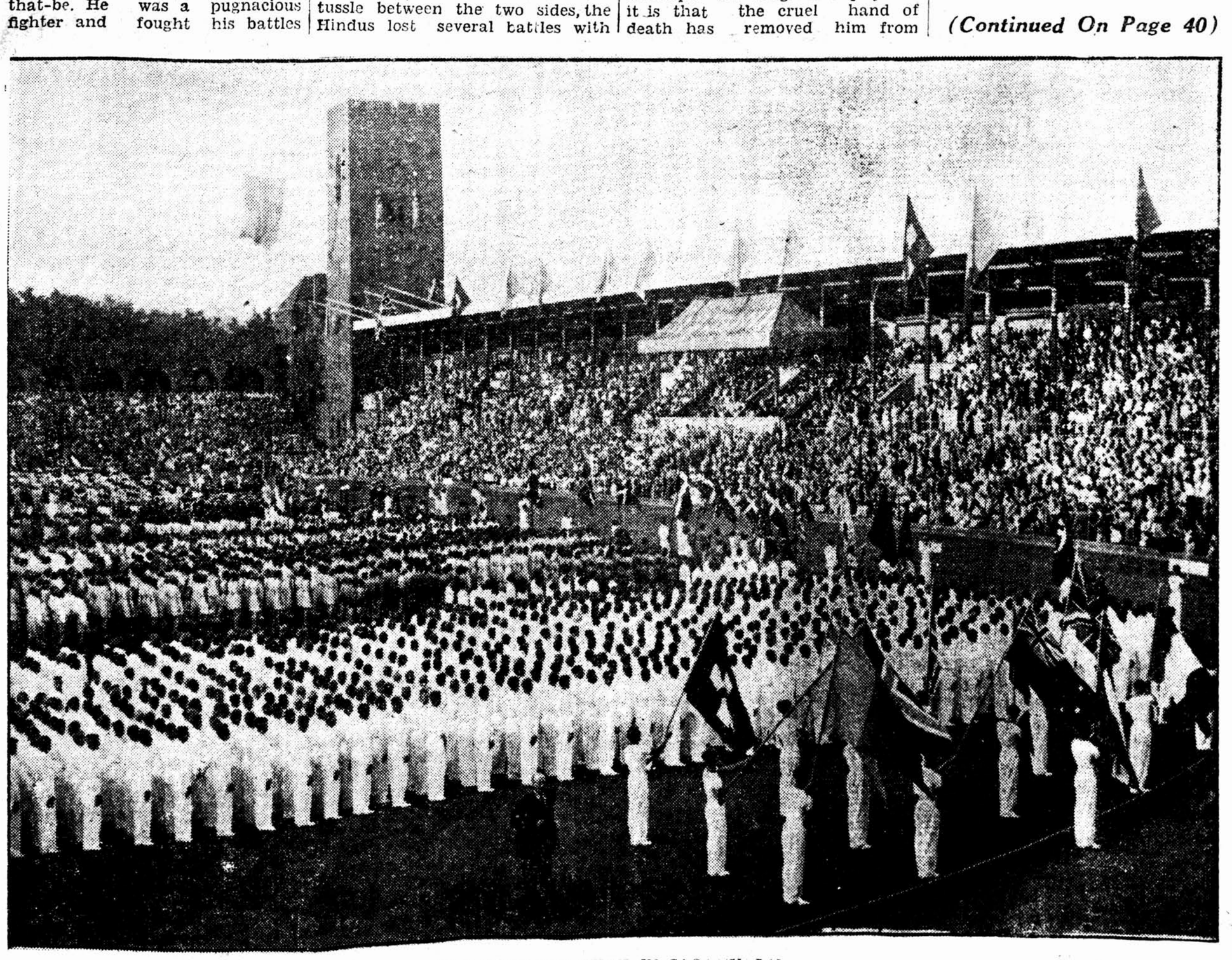
His recent fight with the Cricket Club of India, on behalf of the Hindu Gymkhana, over the allocation of seats in the Brabourne Stadium is still fresh in the minds of everybody. There is no need to go into its details now. The fact remains that he won his case for the Gymkhana in the long run.

As in the case of the Baloo brothers, Kairsee was a staunch supporter of Major C. K. Nayudu He tried hard always to get him elected to the Captaincy of the Hindus after, of course, Vithal retired from the field. He never allowed the case of Nayudu to go by default. It was his earnest desire to see the Major selected not only to the Captaincy of the Hindus but of All-India. He was very bitter against the All-India Selectors and the Board of Control for the manner they had treated this veteran cricketer during the last Test Matches and the all-India tour to England.

COMMUNAL OUTLOOK

Though he commanded a wide circle of friends among all com-

(Continued On Page 40)



THE LINGIADE WEEK IN STOCKHOLM

On July 29, 1939, the Lingiade week started by a big ceremony held in the Stockholm Olympic Stadium. King Gustaf of Sweden declared the Lingiade Week opened. Sportsmen of 37 nations were assembled in order to show up their capacities in the gymnastic sport being founded by the Swede Ling who died in 1839.—Photo shows a general view of the opening ceremony.

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174. BOOKS

Bentley's and A.B.C. Telegraphic Codes and World and Indian Directories (second-hand) for sale; Radio Books; apply.—Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaon, Bombay. (12216)

Public Notices

NOTICE

REGISTRATION OF MALE EUROPEAN ERITISH SUBJECTS

1. The attention of male European British subjects between the ages of 16 and 50 is invited to Ordinance No. II issued by H.E. the Viceroy. The term "European British Subject" means any subject of His Majesty of European descent in the male line born, naturalised or domiciled in the British Islands or any Colony (this includes the self-governing Dominions).

2. The Ordinance does not apply to members of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces or ministers of the Church in India or persons confined in a prison or a lunatic asylum.

3. All persons resident in Bombay City to whom the Ordinance applies and who are not—

(a) in the service of the Crown.
(b) in the employ of any public or local authority.
(c) in the employ of any railway

should, in the absence of registration forms, supply to the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, Head Police Office, Bombay, the following particulars in relation to themselves on blank paper:—

(1) Surname, with Christian names.
(2) Address.
(a) Residence.
(b) Office.
(3) Previous training or service and its duration in
(i) the Navy.
(ii) the Army.
(iii) the Air Force.
(4) Whether in possession of a flying licence.
(5) Present profession or occupation with full qualifications.
(6) Number of dependents and their relationship.
(7) Whether exemption from registration is claimed and on what ground?

4. Alternatively, if they so prefer, they should appear in person at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, and supply the necessary particulars there.

5. The persons mentioned in paragraph 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c) will receive instructions for registration from their departmental heads.

N. P. A. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 2nd Septr. 1939.

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191. MEDICAL ADLETS

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196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

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276. PALMISTS.

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Public Notices

NOTICE

All business undertakings dealing in Power, Light, Petroleum and Water, are requested to submit immediately to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Special Branch, Bombay a list of foreigners in their employment, giving full details of the nature of work in which they are employed and the length of their employment.

945

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Fierce Fighting On Whole Polish Front

Germans Suffer Big Reverses

Poles Destroy 33 Enemy 'Planes & 16 Tanks

No Reply To Britain's Ultimatum: Canada, Australia & N. Zealand To Empire's Aid

FIERCE FIGHTING IS REPORTED TO BE GOING ON ALL ALONG THE POLISH FRONTIER UNABATED EVER SINCE IT BEGAN ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

WHILE A BERLIN WAR COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS "THE GERMAN ADVANCE CONTINUED IN EARLY SATURDAY MORNING ON ALL FRONTS," THE OFFICIAL MILITARY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FROM WARSAW CLAIMS BIG SUCCESSES ON LAND AND IN AIR. A LATEST MESSAGE SAYS THAT GDYNIA WAS ATTACKED THRICE FROM AIR, BUT THE RAIDS WERE REPULSED.

GERMANY HAS NOT CARED TO REPLY TO BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM SO FAR; BUT BRITAIN IS POOLING ALL HER RESOURCES TO GIVE A FITTING REPLY TO HITLER'S CHALLENGE.

National Service A. F. Bill

The Commons passed the second reading of the Conscription Bill, and adjourned further stages.

Labour Party's 'No'

The Labour Party has declined to accept the Premier's invitation to join the reconstructed Government, but assures its collaboration and full support to all Government measures.

France Takes Up German Challenge

The French Chamber unanimously supported M. Daladier's statement of policy and passed War Credits without debate.

M. Daladier declared that Nazi attack on Poland was not a mere German-Polish question, but was a new enterprise of violence on the part of Herr Hitler against Britain and France for domination over Europe and the world.

Eire Neutrality

Mr. de Valera stated in the Dail that Eire would remain neutral as long as possible.

To Empire's Aid

Canada, Australia and New Zealand have resolved to stand by Great Britain.

Mahatma Starts For Simla

In response to an invitation from the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi left Wardha for Delhi, on Saturday night. It is understood the Viceroy contemplates discussion of the international situation with prominent political leaders also. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai also left for Delhi.

FIGHTING CONTINUES UNABATED

Poles Claim Big Successes

WARSAW, Sept. 2.

Fighting continued throughout the night and morning with little change in the general situation it is stated. The Poles claim to have brought down 33 German planes, including 20 bombers yesterday.

"CHRONICLE" SPECIAL EDITION

To Be Published To-day

A special edition of "The Chronicle", containing the latest war news will be published to-day.

Sixteen German tanks are said to have been put out of action and 500 prisoners taken.

"ENEMY MUST PAY WITH BLOOD."

Marshal Smigly Rydz, in a stirring proclamation to the Army, says that the enemy must pay with blood for each step on Polish territory. Everybody must make a supreme effort to execute firmly what duty and honour command. However long the war lasts, however great the sacrifices, final victory will be ours.—Reuter.

FIERCE AERIAL ATTACKS.

Paris.—An official communique issued by the Polish Embassy states that fighting continues at various points on the front and aerial attacks of Polish towns are increasing in intensity.—Reuter.

Poland Attacked At Various Places

WARSAW, September 2. (Friday. delayed).

The Official Military Communique signed by Marshal Smigly-Rydz announces: "Early to-day German troops and aircraft invaded Poland at various places. Fighting is proceeding on Frontier regions and a most violent battle is raging at Katowice. Artillery fire destroyed an armoured train. Seven German tanks were destroyed and a number of prisoners taken."—Reuter.

94 AIR RAIDS ON POLISH TOWNS

AMSTERDAM, September 2

A Polish telegraph agency mes-

(Continued on Page 21).

Why Labour Party Does Not Join

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Labour Party has declined to accept the Prime Minister's invitation to join the reconstructed Government, but it will collaborate in all kinds of administrative and practical work and continue to give full support to all measures for the effective prosecution of war.—Reuter.

Halifax On Peace Move

LONDON, Sept. 2.

After two temporary suspensions the House of Lords heard a statement at 18-30 from Lord Halifax on the latest international situation. He said that Sir Nevile Henderson in Berlin had been received by Herr Von Ribbentrop at 21-30 last night when he delivered the message which had been read in Parliament. Herr Von Ribbentrop replied that he would submit the communication to Herr Hitler. Sir Nevile Henderson declared his readiness to receive the Chancellor's reply, but up to the present no reply has been received.

It is possible the delay is due to proposals in the meanwhile put forward by the Italian Government that hostilities should cease and there should then immediately be a conference between Five Powers,—Great Britain, France, Poland, Germany and Italy.

While appreciating the efforts of the Italian Government, His Majesty's Government on their part will not find it possible to take part in a conference whilst Poland is being subjected to invasion and her towns are under bombardment and Danzig has been made subject to an unilateral settlement by force.

His Majesty's Government will, as stated yesterday, be bound to take action unless German forces are withdrawn from Polish territory. They are in communication with the French as to the limit of time.

"It will be necessary for His Majesty's Government and the French Government to know whether the German Government were prepared to effect such a withdrawal of their forces. Then His Majesty's Government would be willing to regard the position as being the same as it was before the German forces crossed the Polish frontier.

That is to say a way would be open for a discussion betwen the Polish and German Governments in the matters at issue between them on the understanding that the settlement arrived at was one safeguarding the vital interests of Poland and secured by international guardianship.

If the German and Polish Governments wished that other Powers should be associated with them in a discussion, His Majesty's Government for their part will be willing to agree.

There is one other matter to which allusion should be made in order to make the present situation clear. Yesterday Herr Foerster who on August 23 in contravention of the Danzig Statute became Head of the State decreed the incorporation of Danzig in the Reich and dissolution of the Constitution and Herr Hitler was asked to give effect to this decree by German Law.

At a meeting of the Reichstag yesterday a law was passed for the reunion of Danzig with the Reich. The international status of Danzig as a Free City was established by the Treaty of which His Majesty's Government is a signatory and the Free City was placed under the protection of the League of Nations.

The rights given to Poland by the Treaty were definite and were confirmed by an agreement concluded between Danzig and Po-

(Continued on Page 37).

Conscription In England

Military Training Act Replaced

OBJECT OF MEASURE EXPLAINED

All Men Of 18 And 40 Years Of Age To Be Called For War Service Under Crown

LONDON: September 2

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the National Service Armed Forces Bill, and further stages were adjourned till to-morrow.

The introduction of the Bill was challenged by the I. L. P. and other members, but was carried by 340 votes against 7.

Premier To Make Statement

Sir John Simon promised that Mr. Chamberlain himself will make a statement on the international situation later in the day.

The sitting of the House of Lords was temporarily suspended until 17-00 (G. M. T.), after Lord Halifax had intimated that he was not at the moment in a position to make a statement.

CONSCRIPTION BILL

"On a motion for the introduction of the National Service Armed Forces Bill which is designed to make provision "for securing and controlling the enlistment of men for service in the armed forces of the Crown", Mr. Brown. Minister of Labour, explained that the Bill's object was to make all fit male British subjects between 18 and 40 inclusive liable to be called up for service in the armed force during a war emergency.

The Bill did not in general directly place liability on the citizens to be called up for service, but provided for proclamations from time to time. Mr. Brown explained that there would be provision for the postponement of cases of exceptional hardship and provisions regarding conscientious objectors, almost identical with the Military Training Act. It was not intended at the outset that any considerable number other than those already liable should be called up.

LABOUR SUPPORT

Mr Greenwood said that the Labour Opposition had decided to support the measure and added "we are clear that we must take all appropriate means to bring this war to a speedy and successful conclusion. It must make clear to our allies, and more especially to Poland and to all nations friendly and unfriendly, that the whole of our human and material resources are thrown behind those who are victims of aggression. This is no time for cheap heroics about fighting to the last man or the last penny; but it must be made known to the world that we do not enter lightly on a great undertaking of this kind.

When we do we must do it fully and completely. It is essential that our resources be properly organised to secure the maximum effect.

Mr. Greenwood asked that profiteering be stopped and as much as possible of the burden of expenditure should be borne now.

MILITARY TRAINING ACT FALLS TO GROUND

Mr. Hore-Belisha said that under the Government's new conscription measure it was the intention to call up calsses of age groups in an orderly manner. "We have selected the range of ages between eighteen and forty representing the most vigorous manhood of the nation, but it does not follow from the fact that we have begun with the age of eighteen for the purpose of this bill, that we intend to call up that class as an initial class. The Military Training Act falls to the ground and is replaced by this Bill before the House.

SECOND READING PASSED

The introduction of the Bill was challenged by the I. L. P. and other members, but was carried by 340 votes against 7. The Bill was read second time and further stages were adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

Crisis News In Brief

LONDON, Sept. 2.

From now on soundings of factory sirens and hooters are prohibited except as air-raid warning. It is officially announced that the tin quota for the third quarter has been revised to 60 per cent. and 60 also fixed as quota for the last quarter of 1939.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Italian Government's reply to President Roosevelt's appeal in respect of bombing civilians published here, says that since Italy would not take any initiative in military operations the question did not concern her.

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PARIS, September 2.

Facilities are announced for the last minute evacuation of civilians. Special trains will be run for this purpose until midnight to-day. All newspapers in France are limited to four pages.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

President Roosevelt will address the nation on the critical international situation on Sunday night.

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BERLIN, September 2.—A decree has been issued making listening to foreign radio an offence punishable by penal servitude. Persons passing on news broadcast by foreign stations are punishable by penal servitude and in serious cases by death.

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OTTAWA, September 2.—Militia and naval air force have been placed on active service. Mr. MacKenzie King has announced that Parliament will be asked to authorise the Government to give the most effective co-operation with Britain.

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LONDON, September 1.—Football Association announce that a message has been received from the Home Office saying that the situation at the present time does not warrant matches to-morrow being cancelled.

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MELBOURNE, September 2.—The Minister of Supply has announced that munition factories are ready for instant full production.—Reuter.

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DANZIG, September 1.—The High Commissioner Burckhardt has departed with staff.—Reuter

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WASHINGTON, August 1.

President Roosevelt has appealed "to potential participants in the European War" to give a pledge against bombardment of civilians or open towns.—Reuter.

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PARIS.—M. Bonnet has given a favourable reply to President Roosevelt's plea not to bomb civilians in open towns.—Reuter.

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MELBOURNE.—Mr. Menzies announced precautionary censorship of Cables, wireless and postal packets destined for overseas.

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PARIS.—The Polish Embassy has announced that M. Lipski, Polish Ambassador to Berlin has been ordered to return to Warsaw. The Swedish legation in Berlin will watch Polish interests in Germany.

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Proceedings in the House of Lords were parallel with those of the Commons. Lord Halifax made a statement similarly to Mr. Chamberlain's and was followed by whole-hearted support from the Labour and Liberal Peers Lord Snell and Lord Crewe.—Reuter.

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NEW YORK, September 1.

According to a wireless message picked up here, Poland has invoked French aid.—Reuter.

BERLIN, September 2.

Germany has not declared war against Poland, it is stated, in political circles, and the present condition therefore is not considered as a condition of war.—Reuter.

French Chamber Votes War Credits

Daladier Says Hitler's Attack Is New Enterprise Against Britain And France

PARIS, Sept. 2.

THE Chamber unanimously voted war credits without debate after a stirring appeal by M. Daladier in which he declared "France and Britain will not stand by the destruction of a friendly people".

The Deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier and the Chamber was unanimous in approving the views of the Government.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

PARIS, Sept. 2.

M. Lebrun has sent a stirring message to the Senate and the Chamber, which was read at the afternoon's sitting.

"You have met at a critical hour of our national life. War has broken out in Central Europe, and men are killing each other. Innocent victims fall machine-gunned from the air. How has that come about?

Two peoples had differences to settle. They could have done that by free and loyal negotiations, as advised from all sides. At the moment, when their plenipotentiaries were about to meet, Germany brutally attacked Poland, thus creating a state of war, which nothing could justify.

Britain and France, resolutely attached to a policy of prudence, wisdom and moderation, have done everything humanly possible to avert this crisis.

DALADIER'S HOMAGE TO ITALY

The Chamber met this afternoon and the proceedings were opened with an appeal for national unity by the Speaker, M. Herriot.

M. Daladier reviewed the last minute diplomatic attempts to avert hostilities and said: "I am happy to render homage to the noble efforts of the Italian Government

Poland, victim of aggression, is assured of the help of the nations of free men. If fighting is stopped, if the aggressor regained his frontiers and if free negotiation could take place, the French Government would attempt to facilitate it. For several days peace had been menaced by the arbitrary demands of Germany. All peaceful means were utilised in order to save the peace of the world. Germany had reduced them to naught".

The Chamber was unanimous in approving the views of the Government, even the Communists cheering and applauding M. Daladier.

The proceedings opened with a speech by M. Herriot and the whole House rose to its feet at the reference to fraternal solidarity with Poland.

HITLER'S OBJECTIVE.

The Deputies listened with the closest attention to M. Daladier, who went on: "Time presses. France and Britain will not stand by at the destruction of a friendly people. Aggression against Poland is a new enterprise of violence against Britain and France. It is not a question of German-Polish conflict. It is a question of a new attempt by the Hitler Dictatorship at domination of Europe and the world".

M. Daladier recalled the march into Vienna and Czechoslovakia's fate, adding: "With Hitler it is deed, not words that count. Poland has been the object of the most unjust and brutal aggression. Britain and France do not repudiate their signature".

The Chamber unanimously voted war credits without debate.—Reuter.

Evacuation Of Women & Children From Warsaw

LONDON, September 2.

The Polish Embassy in London in a statement allege that a train evacuating women and children from Warsaw this morning was bombed by German 'planes near Kunto, sixty miles west of Warsaw, resulting in many killed and wounded.

At dawn to-day Germans bombed Puchin Bay, Danzig, and then the cities of Radom, Modlin. Pultusk, Kobryn, Warsaw and Cracow.

Raids extended to many cities in Central Poland. There are many civilian v ictims.—Reuter.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES

(Continued from Page 19).

sage from Warsaw reports that hitherto about 94 air raids of Polish towns and villages have taken place and 130 killed of whom only 12 are soldiers, the rest mostly women and children.—Reuter.

NO PARALLEL IN BRUTALITY

PARIS, Sept. 2

A communique issued in Warsaw states that German armed forces began hostilities a few hours after the Polish Ambassador in Berlin had informed the German Government of the Polish Government's attitude of goodwill towards the efforts of the British Government aiming at the maintenance of peace.

It adds that this aggression has no parallel in its brutality and will meet with the firm will of the whole Polish nation which will defend its liberty, rights and honour to the end.—Reuter.

DANZIG NOT YET CAPTURED

BERLIN, September 2.

The German News Agency announced this afternoon that fighting is going on in Danzig. It stated that Germans have occupied Railway Offices and took several hundred Poles as prisoners. But Poles are holding out in the Post Office.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF WARSAW

PARIS, Sept. 2.

Evacuation measures for women and children are being taken in Warsaw according to a dispatch received here.—Reuter.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

WARSAW, Sept. 2.

A communique says that three German attacks on Western Platte near Danzig were repulsed.

An evacuation train at Kutnem was machinegunned and bombed.

Catholic and Russian churches at Grodno were damaged in an air raid.

Gdynia and 17 other towns, besides Warsaw were bombed.

Sixteen German planes were shot down and two Polish planes were lost.

Resolute calm prevailed during the raids. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout Poland.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S CLAIM

BERLIN, Sept. 2.

A war communique claims that German advance continued early this morning on all points.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COMMISSIONER ORDERED OUT

KAUNAS, Sept. 2.

Dr. Burckhardt, the League High Commissioner for Danzig, has arrived here. He told "Reuter" at 08-00 yesterday that Herr Foerster and President of the Danzig Senate, Herr Greiser, informed him that his duties in the Free City were finished. He added, therefore, he must leave his offices in two hours so that the Swastika Flag could be hoisted.

Accompanied by two agents of the Gestapo, Dr. Burckhardt left Danzig at 09-30 leaving behind his furniture and library. When entering his car he heard cries from the people in the crowd "kill the dog", but he was not alarmed.

Dr. Burckhardt is staying here for the present, but it is reported he is "en route" to London via Riga.—Reuter.

MARSHAL SMIGLYRYDZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMY.

FRENCH 'DEMARCHE' TO GERMANY

PARIS, Sept. 2.

It is stated when M. Coulondre made a similar 'demarche' to Germany as Sir N. Henderson last night, Her von Ribbentrop, who received him separately, replied that Germany was not guilty of an act of aggression and that he (Ribbentrop) would inform Herr Hitler of the 'demarche' and would reply later.—Reuter.

HITLER'S REPLY TO ROOSEVELT

BERLIN, Sept. 2.

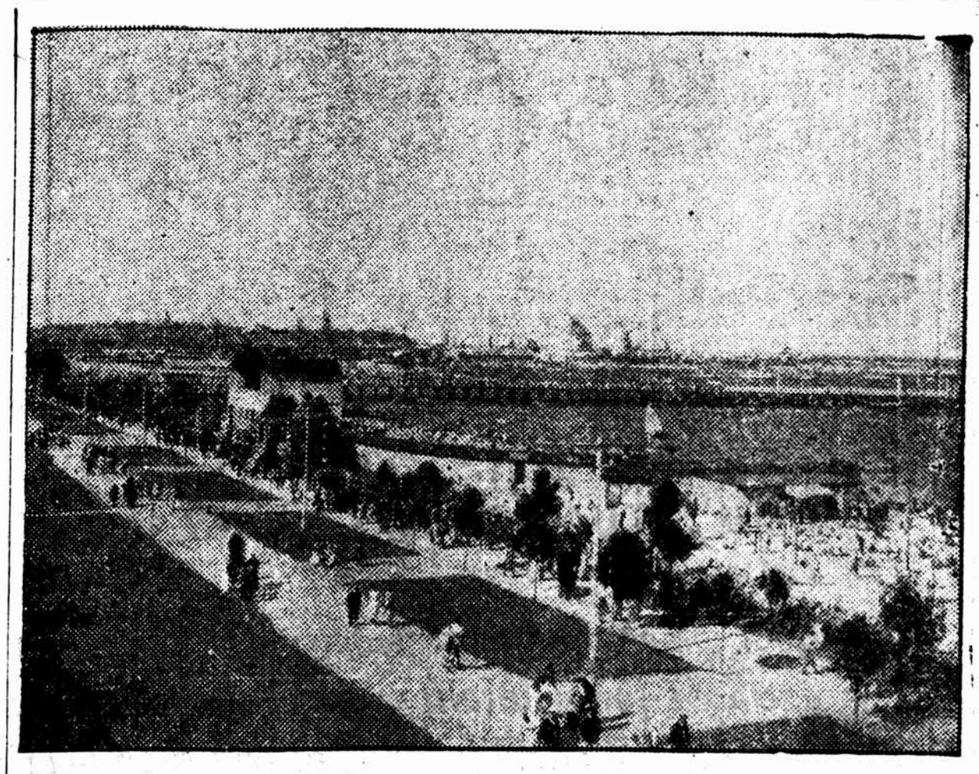
Herr Hitler replying to President Roosevelt's appeal against the bombing of civilians says that he has already given aircraft instructions to bomb only military objectives and will abide by that order provided the opposing aircraft do the same.—Reuter

STOCK EXCHANGE TO REMAIN CLOSED

LONDON: Sept. 2.

The Cabinet ended at 16-22 (G.M.T.).

It is announced that the Stock Exchange will remain closed on September 4 and the settlement fixed for September 7 is postponed to September 21.—Reuter.



THE PORT OF GDYNIA,
which, it is reported, was raided thrice aerially, but the attacks were repulsed.

VICEROY INVITES GANDHIJI

SIMLA, September 2.

It is understood that the Viceroy contemplates discussing the international situation with prominent political leaders in the immediate future and that an invitation has been sent by him to Mahatma Gandhi to visit Simla for this purpose.—A.P.

MAHATMA FOR SIMLA

WARHDA, Sept. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving by the evening passenger to Simla in response to the telegraphic invitation from His Excellency Lord Linlithgow.—United Press.

GANDHI-VICEROY INTERVIEW

To Be Followed By Invitations To Others Including Savarkar

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Events are moving fast in Simla. As expected, Lord Linlithgow has favourably reacted to the suggestions for direct contact and consultation with Mahatma Gandhi and other political leaders. I learn Gandhiji arrives Simla on Monday.

It is therefore likely that the Congress Working Committee will only meet after the Gandhi-Viceroy talks. So far, the indications available suggest that the Viceroy will have talks with political leaders individually and if necessary these may be followed by an informal conference to discuss the international situation.

The European group leader has already met the Viceroy yesterday and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Aney will follow shortly. Apart from Mahatma Gandhiji, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as leader of the Congress Party may also be called. It is understood, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President Hindu Mahasabha and leaders of other organisations would also be invited to Simla.

Gandhiji will be visiting the summer capital exactly after eight years as last time he came to meet Lord Willingdon in July 1931, after the Gandhi-Irwin pact to enable his leaving for the second Round Table Conference in London.

SARDAR PATEL FOR DELHI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, members of the Congress Working Committee, left Bombay for Delhi by the Punjab Mail on Saturday evening.

ANGLO-TURKISH FRIENDSHIP

ANKARA: Sept. 2.

The British Ambassador has handed President Ineunu a message from the King expressing his warm greetings and assuring him that in these anxious moments he was profoundly satisfied to know that the two peoples were bound by ties of friendship.

The President has asked the Ambassador to transmit to the King his cordial greetings and warm thanks for the King's friendly message and inform His Majesty that in the difficult period the world was going through he feels equal satisfaction at the bonds of friendship, which strongly unite Turkey and Britain.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN

ISTANBUL, Sept. 2

Following the meeting of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador was received by President Ineunu. He is reported to have received assurances that Turkey would remain faithful to the Peace Front and at the side of Great Britain and France.—Reuter.

Eire Orders Immediate Mobilisation

DUBLIN, Sept. 2

The Government have ordered immediate mobilisation of military forces. The strength of the army is about 25,000. Parliament will be asked to-morrow at a special meeting to pass emergency legislation. Mr. De Valera is expected to make a statement on the Government's attitude and policy in the event of war—Reuter.

Eire To Remain Neutral As Long As Possible

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.

The Eire is to remain neutral as long as possible. This announcement was made by Mr. de Valera, in the Dail, this afternoon, when the members met to deal with emergency measures in connection with the control of currency, transport of vital necessities and establishment of censorship.

Mr. de Valera added: "I know there are strong sympathies on different sides, but as long as part of Ireland is subject to force by a stronger nation, it is only natural that the people should look to their own country first". He said the measures would confer on the Government very extensive powers in general form.—Reuter.

Japan And Italy Keep Out Of War

Six Polish Towns Bombarded, But Danzig Still Not Captured

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE WAR SITUATION SINCE ENGLAND DELIVERED ULTIMATUM ON GERMANY.

Italy which was expected upto the last moment to stand by Germany has declared for neutrality, and, comically enough, Hitler assures Italy that he does not stand in need of any such help and thanks her for all her past goodness, etc.

JAPAN, THE THIRD AXIS POWER HAS ALSO DECIDED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

ON THE WAR FRONT VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS HAVE BEEN OPENED AND SIX OPEN TOWNS WERE BOMBARDED FROM AIR TODAY BUT DANZIG YET REMAINS TO BE CAPTURED.

The main German attack from East Prussia was between Dzialdowo and Wojnitze. German 'planes attacked in two waves. The first bombed Kursk and Gdynia, Thorn, Bialystock, Grodno, Dihivo and Byddgoszoz and the second Warsaw, Cracow Katowice and Czenstowice.

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT THE POLES HAVE REPULSED GERMAN TROOPS WHO ATTACKED FROM EAST PRUSSIA AGAINST MLAWA ON THE MAIN WARSAW-GDYNIA RAILWAY AND FROM SLOVAKIA AGAINST ZAKOPANE, A WELL-KNOWN WINTER SPORTS RESORT.

A GERMAN ARMOURED TRAIN IS CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED NEAR DANZIG TERRITORY AND SEVEN AIRCRAFT WERE BROUGHT DOWN AT CRACOW AND GDYNIA. THE BOMBERS TRIED TO REACH WARSAW BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF.

IT IS ALLEGED THAT A REFUGEE TRAIN WAS BOMBED NEAR KUTNO CAUSING HEAVY CASUALTIES. IT IS CLAIMED THAT ALL RAIDS WHICH MARKED THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Roosevelt To Be 3rd Time President

American Plan To "Keep Country Out Of War"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

Political circles believe that chances of an early neutrality modification in order to permit free sales to Democracies have enormously increased and they are discussing the likelihood of President Roosevelt being elected for third term "to keep the country out of war".

While it is too early to say that there is a swingover in neutrality sentiment already a pronounced movement in that direction is undoubtedly beginning. The sympathy with Democracies is already evident on all sides and cannot fail, sooner or later, to shape political action.

The determination never again to send American soldiers to European battlefields is very strong but all realise the vast assistance that can be rendered within bounds of neutrality and President Roosevelt's administration is determined to secure congressional approval for this assistance.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, September 2.

All indications continue to point to Japanese neutrality in any general war. So far as is known here there has been no alteration of Japanese shipping schedules.—Reuter.

GWALIOR, September 1.—Registration of foreigners within the Gwalior State territory has been made compulsory by an Act of the Gwalior Government.—United Press.

America Will Try To Keep Out

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

President Roosevelt replying to question at a press conference as to whether America could keep from being involved in an European war said: "I believe we can and every effort will be made by the administration to do so." President Roosevelt also announced that the United States Ambassador to Germany, Hugh Wilson, has resigned.

Mr. Wilson has been in America for several months and President Roosevelt said Mr. Wilson will be assigned to special duty in the State Department.—Reuter.

Britain And France Agree Not To Bomb Open Towns

WASHINGTON, August 2.

Mr. Cordell Hull announced that Britain and France have agreed to President Roosevelt's plea to refrain from bombing civilian populations. The British reply says that it is already the settled British policy to confine bombardment strictly to military objectives upon the understanding that the same rules be scrupulously observed by opponents.—Reuter.

ULSTER BACKS BRITAIN

LONDON, September 2.

"Mr. Chamberlain's firm lofty and deeply impressive speech in Parliament faithfully reflects the feeling of our loyal citizens," says a statement issued by Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister, Northern Ireland, following a long talk with his Cabinet colleagues.

He adds: "The people of Ulster, in calm confidence in the justice of Britain's cause will uphold her high reputation for patriotism and if they have not already done so will seek out for themselves avenues of usefulness in the present grave crisis. We have summoned our Parliament for Monday, when emergency measures will be laid before it."—Reuter.

WHEN GERMANY OPENED ATTACK

Polish Reply To Cynical Lie

PARIS, September 2.

German acts of aggression started a few hours after the Polish Ambassador had informed the Reich's Government of the Polish attitude towards British efforts to maintain peace according to a Communique of the Official Polish News Agency received in Paris which says:—

"The act of aggression unequalled in brutality will be resisted by the entire Polish nation which will defend its liberty, rights and honour to the end. The German allegation that Polish soldiers attacked Glewitz which was the pretext for German aggression is a cynical lie. No one in the civilised world has any doubts who is the aggressor."—Reuter.

FORTYONE AIRCRAFT OVER WARSAW

WARSAW, Sept. 2.

Forty-one aircraft in formation appeared over the eastern outskirts of Warsaw according to an eye-witness of yesterday's bombing. The raiders were met by anti-aircraft fire which was amazingly accurate and caused them to fly very high. One low-flying bomber suddenly dived and dropped half a dozen high explosive bombs and several incendiary bombs. They appeared to strike a strip of waste ground and huge columns of black smoke rose from the craters.

It is stated that the fighting was so thrilling that people forgot the danger and stood watching. German aircraft have apparently obeyed Herr Hitler's instructions not to bomb civil populations. A tour of the city revealed that everything was normal. Four occupants of one German bomber had a miraculous escape when the machine caught fire and crashed. Two of the four occupants were injured All the four were arrested by the police.—Reuter.

Italy To Remain Neutral

ROME, Sept. 2.

Cabinet's declaration that "Italy won't take any initiative in military operations" is considered in authoritative Fascist circles to be tantamount to a declaration of strict neutrality.

It is stated Italy has made every effort to reach a peaceful solution. Failing this Italy's best contribution is help to circumscribe the conflict by not joining in.—Reuter.

"Thanks, I Don't Need Your Help"

ROME, September 2.

Hitler has sent a telegram to Signor Mussolini:—"I thank you, cordially for the diplomatic and political aid you have recently accorded to Germany and her well-founded rights.

"I am convinced with German military force I will be able to fulfil the mission destined for us. I think in these circumstances I will not have need of military aid from Italy. I thank you thus for all you will do in future for the common Axis of Fascism and National Socialism".—Reuter

ITALY WILLING TO MEDIATE

PARIS, September 1.

It is semi-officially announced that France has affirmatively replied to the offer of Sgr. Mussolini to mediate in the Polish-German dispute.—Reuter.

CANADA WILL STAND BY BRITAIN

Mr. Mackenzie King has cabled Mr. Chamberlain declaring that in the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in a war to resist aggression the Canadian Government have unanimously decided to seek Parliament's authority for effective co-operation of Canada on the side of Britain.

Defence measures for the defence of Canada continue. The Candadian Government have provided for the immediate issue of a proc nation under War Measures Act in view of the existence of a state of apprehended war. The Militia, Naval and Air Force have been placed in active service.—Reuter.

"Canada Cannot Be Neutral"

OTTAWA, September 2.

There can be no neutrality for Canada in a war of life and death declared Mr. Manion, Leader of the opposition. He added that the united voice of Canada will call for full co-operation with Britain and France. Mr. Manion has offered any possible assistance to the Premier pending Assembly of the Parliament.—Reuter.

Canberra censorship of postal articles and telegraphic messages is proclaimed in Australia.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 4, 1995.
Muslim: Rajab 18, 1358.
Parsi: Gatha 3(Spentomad), 1308.
Hightide: 2-03; 14-01.
Lowtide: 7-46; 20-08.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 52m.

BROACH MITRA MANDAL

The meeting of the Broach Mitra Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday), at The Modern High School, Siccanagar, Girgaum, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUNG ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

There will be a general meeting of the Young Andhra Association at770, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

ADDRESS TO MR. PANDYA

The Commercial Community of Bombay, will present an Address to Mr. Mojilal Purshottam Pandya, at the Radio Club, Arthur Bunder, Road, Bombay, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

A meeting of the Congress Municipal Party was held to-day at Congress House and it is understood September agenda was discussed at the meeting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation: Reasonableness, Memory, Heredity" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday), at 6-15. p.m

JANJIRA PEOPLES' MEETING

Under the auspices of Janjira State People's Union, a public meeting of Janjira State subjects will be held at near Lower Parel, B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station, in the compound of Hasan Building, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS HINDU DIVISION (S.S.L.)

First Aid Classes will be held under the auspices of the above Division at Bai Lilavanti alias Kabubai Dayal High School, Sandhurst Road, opposite Parekh Hospital to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

TRAVANCORE UNION

Under the auspices of the Travancore Union there will be a public meeting at Nappoo Hall, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. when Messrs. R. H. Haslam, A.R.P. Special Officer to the Government of Bombay and Jal Contractor of the St John Ambulance will speak on A. R. P.

A. R. P. OFFICER MEETS

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Officer on Special Duty for A.R.P., with the Government of Bombay, met the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Monday, the 28th August 1939 and addressed them on the subject of precautions necessary in case of an emergency.

The Committee of the Chamber have appointed an 'ad hoc' Committee representing Indian commercial interests to consider the question of precautions necessary in business localities and premises

Any person who desires to have any further information in this regard should communicate with the Secretary of the Chamber.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At their meeting on the 1st September 1939 the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee passed the following resolutions unanimously:—

1. "This council views with grave concern the arrest of Labour Leaders in connection with the Phoenix Mill Strike, including a member of this council and requests the Bombay Congress Ministry to unconditionally withdraw the prosecutions. especially as these arrests are causing bitterness and alienating the working-class population from the Congress."

2. "The Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee authorises the joint Honorary Secretaries to prepare a plan for a political conference of Congressmen in 'F' Ward and submit the same for approval of the Council within 15 days from the date of this resolution."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zambo." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
REGAL—"The Little Princess." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan Finds A Son." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Four Feathers." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man In The Iron Mask." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Moghul." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Suez." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Devdas." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

Hindu Gymkhana's Tribute To Late Mr. Tairsee

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

A resolution condoling the death of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, was passed at a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana to-day.

The resolution recorded "the irreparable loss the Gymkhana has suffered on account of the death of its worthy and beloved President, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who was connected with the institution in many capacities from its very inception, took a keen interest in its welfare and was its president for the last 13 years. He by his guiding spirit and genial disposition was a tower of strength to the institution."

The Committee offered their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A special general meeting of the Gymkhana will be held on September 19, to consider how best the memory of Mr. Tairsee could be commemorated.—A. P.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the open Compound of the Congress House, to mourn the sad deaths of Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, one of the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C., and Sjt. L. R. Tairsee, Ex-Secretary, Treasurer and a member of the Property Holders of the B.P.C.C. Sjt. Mathooradas Tricamjee, Sjt. B. N. Motiwala Sjt. J. K. Mehta, S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi and others will address.

'CONTE BIANCAMANO'

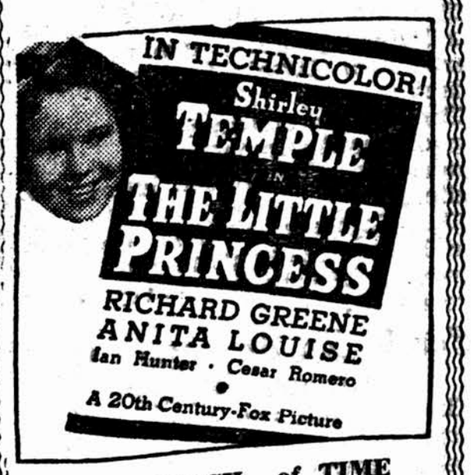
The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, re: the non-arrival of the Italian Steamer Conte Biancamano.

"Committee Indian Merchants Chamber greatly perturbed over the non-arrival of steamer Conte Biancamano though she was scheduled to be in Bombay five days ago. Looking to the fact that there are more than 150 Indian passengers on board it is natural that the Indian public should get anxious. Committee would like to know what steps Government have taken to ensure the safe arrival of the passengers concerned."

LATE MESSRS. KAPADIA AND TAIRSEE

The 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has passed resolutions regretting the deaths of Mr. Gunvant Kapadia and Mr. L. R. Tairsee

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Also MARCH of TIME

"JAPAN & THE ORIENT"

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SON of ZAMBO

WITH Smiling BIMLA KUMARI & INDIA'S APE MAN NAVIN YAJNIK

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A BHAVNANI PRODCTION

SUPREME RELEASE!

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

NAZIS BOMB JEWISH HOSPITAL

Poland Invokes British Aid

Cabinet Resignations To Facilitate Reconstruction

LONDON: Sept. 2.

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR SAW LORD HALIFAX AND INFORMED HIM THAT THE GERMAN ATTACK UPON POLAND CONSTITUTED AGGRESSION AS PROVIDED UNDER THE ANGLO-POLISH TREATY WHICH HE INVOKED.

A Polish Embassy official said that the towns bombed by the Germans were taken completely unaware. "Nobody supposed there a war had begun" he added.

The attacks on Westerplatte the Polish military base in the harbour of Danzig have been repulsed

The Polish Government is giving orders for mobilisation and evacuation of principal cities by radio.

The Embassy official declared the Polish heavy guns had the range of Danzig and could open fire on it.

'Force To Be Met With Counter Force'

In a speech the Archbishop of Canterbury referred to British feeling towards the German people which he said was rather one of sympathy than enmity. Nobody could foresee the character, duration and final result of this war.

In any case we were under an obligation to Poland which we cannot ignore without inflicting a sense of shame upon ourselves which would haunt us for the rest of our history.

Force was thrust upon us and unless we surrender vital principles the only way by which force can be resisted and right principles defended is counter-force.

Labour Determined To Resist

The decision of the British Government to resist the latest effort at conquest by aggression on the part of Herr Hitler receives the full support of the British Labour Movement. says a manifesto issued by the National Council of the Labour Party which adds British Labour has no quarrel with the German people.

It therefore will use all its influence and authority to secure a peace the basis of which is in accord with the faith it holds. The British Labour Movement calls on all members to stand solidly behind it in resistance to aggression until those who have been willing to resort to its use have been thrown over.

'We're Prepared For The Worst'

The German broadcast records with some touch of insolence that the Polish Ambassador "presented himself" but without any special powers which actually means the Polish Ambassador made the call that courtesy demanded, says the "Daily Telegraph," in a leader.

As Poland has not bowed to the will of Germany in this matter it is announced the terms are now withdrawn. While hoping for the best, we prepare for the worst. Mobilisation of the Fleet and Army are precautionary measures, but they can leave Germany in no doubt that whatever we have undertaken we are prepared to fulfil.

The Alternative to war is negotiation but negotiation in circumstances wholly different from those that Germany planned on Wednesday last.

Without German willingness to concede equality, all the readiness shown on the other side for a peaceful issue is of no avail.

British Cabinet Resigns

Having disposed of in a record time of fifteen Bills to-day the Parliament will meet again at 2-45 p.m. to-morrow in order to pass several more emergency measures, including a Bill extending provisions of the Military Service Act to cover men between 18 and 41 years.

It is understood in accordance with the usual emergency practice members of the Cabinet and Junior Ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of the Premier to facilitate his task of Ministry reconstruction. It is understood Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden have signified their willingness to rejoin the Government. Lord Samuel is being tipped as a certainty in the reconstructed Cabinet.

Ribbentrop Receives Henderson

Parliament will sit on Sunday. Herr von Ribbentrop received Sir N. Henderson in Berlin last night. Sir Nevile Henderson handed him the communication in Mr. Chamberlain's speech. Herr von Ribbentrop said he must refer the communication to Herr Hitler.

Prices Of Food Commodities Fixed

By Order of the Defence Department to-day's prices of all food commodities are fixed as standstill prices until further notice.

War Risk Rate Shoots Up

All war risk rates outwards or homeward outside "war risks cargo pool" will be increased by 50 per cent on the present schedule of homeward rates for vessels sailing on and after September 2.

The increase applies to all additional premiums. it is announced.

An order is being enforced at sunset for a nightly black-out.

The Air Ministry announces mobilisation of the Air Force having been proclaimed, all airmen of the Royal Air Force Reserve. including Volunteer Reserve, must immediately proceed to places of joining. The whole Auxiliary Air Force. Auxiliary Air Force Reserve and Women's Auxiliary Air Force have already been called up.

It is claimed in Polish circles in London that the German Army has not succeeded breaking through at any point on the Polish defences. The spokesman declared our lines are where they were —practically on the frontier.

The Board of Trade has issued an order prohibiting export from the United Kingdom except under licence of a large number of commodities.

We Enter War With Clear Conscience

LONDON, Sept. 2.

National unity and determination in the prospective struggle are reflected in the comments in the press of all parties. "The Times" says, "Certainly the nation has never been so unanimous in its support of any decision taken by its leaders as now on the eve of entering a war that must be waged.

"In coming to the help of Poland we have no material interest of our own to maintain. None the less shall we be fighting for that which is vital to our life and the life of all civilised peoples, for we know that in a world where respect for the rights of the weak and the plighted word can be overridden by the high hand of military power, there is no tolerable life for nations or individuals and those who most wholeheartedly repudiate the use of force or threat of force as an instrument of policy have no choice but to answer force with force when it is invoked against ideals by which they live.

"The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" says: Never in her long history, not even in 1914, has Great Britain entered upon the prospect of war with a clearer conviction of right than to-day when she pledges her all in the defence of the Polish people against ruthless aggression. Britain's purpose is not destruction of Germany but final rooting out of the Nazi Government which has made Germany the ruthless oppressor of weaker nations.—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS IN WARSAW

Squadrons Of German Planes In Action

WARSAW, September 2.

Although three air raid warnings were sounded here between 07-00 and 10-00, no enemy machines arrived but anti-aircraft fire was heard. Air raid precautions machinery worked perfectly, and the people took cover with a complete absence of excitement. Several squadrons of German war-planes raided Warsaw late in the afternoon. Thrilling aerial fighting was seen over the heart of the city, two invading planes were brought down. Fires are believed to have been caused in several houses, and it is officially stated that the hospital for Jewish defective children was bombed and wrecked.—Reuter.

"WE FIGHT NAZISM"

"Daily Herald's" Comment Of War Crisis

The "Daily Herald" similarly emphasises: "Our quarrel is not with the people of Germany but their rulers". It says, "We fight dictatorship, dark, cruel, ruthless, the Nazi hegemony of the Gestapo, concentration camps, pogroms and rubber truncheons. The issue is between civilisation and brutality, which Nazism openly boasts. We can do no other than fight to the end until, at whatever cost, this vile thing is destroyed, for the lives, freedom and happiness of our children and children's children are at stake".

The "News Chronicle" says, "This is no war of conquest nor of hatred, it is a war voluntarily and deliberately accepted in order that freedom and fair dealing shall not be allowed to perish from the earth".

The "Daily Mail" denounces Herr Hitler as a man for whom words of honour, humanity and truth are meaningless and says his perjured and brutal record is written in the history of the past six years and his extraordinary success, has hitherto fed his vanity and blinded him to the ultimate consequences of his criminal folly but now he has made his big mistake which if he persist in it will bring him and his regime down to ruins.—Reuter.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

PRINCE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH DMITRY OBOLENSKY ROMANOFF
HARRY GERGUSON, THE BOGUS PRINCE MIKE ROMANOFF, WILL APPEAR IN "ELLIS ISLAND". HE HAS HIS ENTIRE PHONY TITLE AND THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL ARMS ON HIS DRESSING-ROOM DOOR!
KAY FRANCIS HAS SO MUCH DIFFICULTY PRONOUNCING WORDS HAVING THE LETTER R THAT ALL SUCH WORDS ARE KEPT TO A MINIMUM IN THE DIALOGUE OF HER SCRIPTS.
$5,000 WAS SPENT DETERMINING THE TYPE AND DESIGN OF COSTUMES FOR THE BALI SEQUENCE IN "GOLDDIGGERS IN PARIS"... AND THE ACTUAL COSTUMES COST 20¢ EACH!!

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST NAZIS

Hitler Arch-Enemy Of Mankind

CHAMBERLAIN REFUTES GERMAN LIE

Says Britain Will Enter War With Clear Conscience And Will See It Through To The End

LONDON, SEPT. 1

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS CROWDED ALSO GALLERIES WHEN SESSION BEGAN AT 6 P.M. MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. GREENWOOD WERE LOUDLY CHEERED ON ENTERING.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ROSE AT 6-5 P: M. AND SAID "I DO NOT PROPOSE TO SAY MANY WORDS TO-NIGHT. THE TIME HAS COME FOR ACTION RATHER THAN WORDS. (CHEERS).

Mr. Chamberlain revealed that the so-called German demands were never communicated to Poland or England or any other country concerned, that Ribbentrop insulted Henderson and turned down the proposal to invite the Polish Ambassador to discuss matters. The attack was launched without any sort of notice to Poland.

THE PREMIER THEN ANNOUNCED THE SERVING OF ULTIMATUM ON GERMANY AND DECLARED THAT THE WHOLE NATION WOULD BE MOBILISED FOR WAR PURPOSES. ALL PARTIES IN THE COMMONS SUPPORTED THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

With the war already started by Germany on Poland the British Parliament met yesterday at a special session when Mr. Neville Chamberlain made a momentous announcement that His Majesty's Government have sent an ultimatum to Germany asking her to suspend immediately all aggression and withdraw all her forces from the Polish territory promptly, failing which Britain will not hesitate for a moment to fulfil her obligations and pledges.

In the course of the historic speech the British Premier said:

Unless Germany is prepared to give His Majesty's Government satisfactory assurances that the German Government is to suspend all aggressive action against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from the Polish Territory, His Majesty's Government will, without hesitation, fulfil their obligation.

Futile Attempts To Secure Peace

Eighteen months ago I prayed that responsibility might not fall upon me to ask this country to accept the awful arbitrament of war I fear I may be unable to avoid that responsibility but I could not wish for conditions clearer than they are to-day as to where my duty lies. (Cheers).

We have not neglected any means of making it crystal clear to the German Government that if they insisted on using force again in a manner in which they had used it in the past we were resolved to oppose them by force.

Now that the relevant documents are being made public, we shall stand at the bar of history knowing that the responsibility of this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man.

The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery to serve his own senseless ambitions. (Loud cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain thanked the House for the forbearance they have shown on two recent occasions in not demanding information while negotiations are still in progress. All the correspondence with the German Government is now issued as a White Paper and he did not think it necessary to refer in detail to these documents which are already past history.

They made it perfectly clear that our object had been to try to bring about discussions about Polish-German dispute between the countries themselves on terms of equality, settlement to be one which safeguarded the independence of Poland and secured its due observance by international guarantee. I would like to quote one passage of the communication dated August 30 because it shows how easily a final clash might have been avoided if there had been the least desire on the part of the German Government to reach a peaceful settlement.

Never Conveyed To Poland

Mr. Chamberlain then read a passage stating that the British Government fully recognise the need for the proposed initiation of discussions and they shared the apprehension of the Chancellor arising from the proximity of the two mobilised armies standing face to face.

They would accordingly very strongly urge that the parties should undertake, during the negotiations that no aggressive military movement will take place. His Majesty's Government feel confident that they can obtain such an undertaking from the Polish Government if the German Government would give similar assurances.

That telegram brought an instantaneous reply from Polish Government dated August 31 wherein Poland said that they were prepared on reciprocal basis to give a guarantee in the event of negotiations taking place that Polish troops would not violate the frontier of the German Reich providing a corresponding guarantee was given by Germans.

"We never had any reply from the German Government to that suggestion which if followed might have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN REFERRED TO THE GERMAN BROADCAST OF LAST NIGHT TO THE SPECIFIC SENTENCE THAT IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE REICH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED ITS PROPOSALS REJECTED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAID THAT THESE PROPOSALS HAD NEVER BEEN COMMUNICATED BY GERMANY TO POLAND AT ALL.

Mr. Chamberlain said that on August 29 the German Government said they would draw up proposals for a solution acceptable to themselves and "will, if possible, place these at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiator."

Mr. Chamberlain continued: "We were awaiting those proposals. Sir Nevile Henderson urged Herr von Ribbentrop to invite the Polish Ambassador to call so that Herr von Ribbentrop could hand him the proposals for communication to his Government. Thereupon in the most violent terms Herr von Ribbentrop said that he would never ask the Ambassador to visit him.

Herr von Ribbentrop had hinted if the Polish Ambassador were to ask him for an interview that might be different.

In a sentence which was not clearly audible Mr. Chamberlain appeared to say that the position was or seemed to be that Germany claimed to treat Poland as in the wrong for not entering into negotiations with Germany about proposals which she (Poland) had never heard of.

On Wednesday night Herr von Ribbentrop produced a lengthy document and read it aloud in German at top speed. Naturally our Ambassador asked for a copy.

Britain Never Got A Copy

The reply was that it was now too late as the Polish representative had not arrived in Berlin by midnight.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, "we never got a copy of these proposals". The first time we heard them was on the broadcast last night.

It is now clear that the German conception of negotiation was that at an almost instantaneous demand of Polish plenipotentiary should go to Berlin where others had been before him and there receive a document of demands to be accepted in their entirety.

The proper course in our view said Mr. Chamberlain was that these proposals should have been put before Poland who should have been given time to consider them and say whether they infringed her vital interests which Germany had assured us previously she intended to respect.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE POLISH AMBASSADOR SAW HERR VON RIBBENTROP LAST NIGHT AND TOLD HIM POLAND WAS WILLING TO NEGOTIATE ON AN EQUAL BASIS. THE REPLY WAS THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAD CROSSED THE POLISH FRONTIER AT DAWN AND ARE SINCE REPORTED TO BE BOMBING OPEN TOWNS. "IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THERE WAS ONLY ONE COURSE OPEN TO US." (Loud Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain said that the British and French Ambassadors in Berlin had been instructed to give the German Government the following document:—

"Early this morning the German Chancellor issued a Proclamation to the German army which indicated clearly that he was about to attack Poland. Information which has just reached His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government indicates that German troops have crossed the Polish frontier and attacks are proceeding.

In these circumstances it appears to His Majesty's Government and the French Government that by their action the German Government has created conditions namely aggressive act of force against Poland threatening the independence of Poland which has called for the implementation by the Governments of France and Britain of the undertaking given by them to Poland to come to her assistance.

I am accordingly to inform Your Excellency that unless German Government are prepared to give His Majesty's Government satisfactory assurances that the German Government is to suspend all aggressive action against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from the Polish territory His Majesty's Government will without hesitation fulfil their obligation."

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, If the reply to this warning was unfavourable, and I don't suggest it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's Ambassador was instructed to ask for passports. In that case we are ready.

Yesterday we took further steps towards the completion of defence preparations and this morning we ordered complete mobilisation of the whole navy, army and airforce. We have also taken a number of other measures both at home and abroad which the House will not expect me to specify in detail. Steps have also been taken to safeguard the position in regard to stocks and commodities of various kinds.

Ready With War Measures

Thoughts of many of us must at this moment must inevitably turn to 1914 and to a comparison of our position now and then. All the three services are now ready and the situation in all directions is far more favourable and more reassuring than in 1914. Behind the fighting services we have built up a vast organisation of civil defence and as regards immediate manpower requirements, navy, army and air force are in the fortunate position of having almost as many men as they can conveniently handle at the moment.

There is no need to appeal in a general way for recruits such as issued by Lord Kitchner twenty-five years ago. As to the future it is essential in the face of the tremendous task confronting us more especially in view of our past experience to organise our manpower, this time upon as methodical, equitable and economical basis as possible. We therefore propose immediately to introduce legislation to that end.

A bill will be submitted which for all practical purposes amount to the extension of the military training act and all fit men between the ages of eighteen and fortyone will be liable for military service. Steps will be taken to ensure that the manpower required for industry will not be taken away. One observation I would like to make is to record my sa-

(Continued on page 26).

Auxiliary Forces Asked To Report Early

All Important Public Buildings In City Guarded

Orders have been given to the auxiliary forces and the territorial, and University Training Corps in Bombay to report themselves immediately.

The staff of the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard were found in groups of threes and fours up to midnight yesterday.

Important buildings, public utility concerns water and power houses are heavily guarded by military and police. The same is true of the docks also.

Plain-clothes-men are knocking about the streets and the movement of every foreigner is strictly watched.

Messages continue to pour in from frantic friends and relations of the "Conte Biancamano". A statement has been issued by Vice-Admiral H. Fitzherbert, Flag Officer Commanding, the Royal Indian Navy, that he would give safe passage to and from the Bombay Harbour in case the "Biancamano" comes to Bombay to tranship the passengers. But so far there has been no response.

It would appear that consequent on the pressure of public opinion brought upon them the Local Agents of the ship sent a coded telegram to their headquarters in Trieste for definite information. The Cable was returned to-day to the senders, for coded messages cannot now be accepted.

Another message, it seems, has been sent by Lloyd Triestino to Trieste in connection with the ship "Victoria", which left Bombay on the 23rd August. The reply is awaited.

Bombay docks presented a semi-war-like appearance on the occasion of the sailing of s.s. "Canton" to London via the Cape of Good Hope.

The "Canton" looked forlorn and sorry for itself for hardly a couple of Indians and 30 Europeans were on the ship.

But otherwise, there was an oiltanker, a cruiser and three destroyers, their guns discreetly muffled by cloth and tarpaulin.

Radio Receivers Guarded

The wireless receiver (aerials?) on the Juhu Beach are heavily guarded night and day. The guards stationed on the spot are filling up sandbags for meeting eventualities for the last few days.

The B.E.S. and T. Company also are experimenting with a few omnibus and trams fitted with blue lights as a preliminary measure. Some of the city cinemas, not to be behind-hands are also fitting up their exterior lightings with grey or light-green.

GREAT CALL TO NATION TO FIGHT TILL VICTORY ACHIEVED

(Continued from Page 25).

tisfaction that throughout these last days Mussolini has been doing his best for a solution (cheers).

These Methods Must End

It remains for us to set our teeth and enter upon a struggle which we so earnestly endeavoured to avoid with the determination to see it through to the end. We shall enter it with a clear conscience with the support of the Dominions and the British Empire and the moral approval of the greater part of the world.

WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH THE GERMAN PEOPLE (CHEERS) EXCEPT THAT THEY ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE GOVERNED BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT. AS LONG AS THAT GOVERNMENT EXISTS AND PURSUES THE METHODS WHICH IT HAS PERSISTENTLY FOLLOWED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS THERE CAN BE NO PEACE IN EUROPE.

We are resolved that these methods must end and if in the struggle we can re-establish in the world the rules of good faith and renunciation of force then even the sacrifices entailed us would find their fullest justification.

Opposition Leader's Assurance

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Acting Opposition Leader, said this was a turning point in human history and the die was cast.

He withdrew nothing as regards the labour criticism of Government policy in the past and their views regarding the heavy responsibility which would lie upon them as factors in creating the present situation. To-day that was past history.

"I now reaffirm and say for the third time in this House that British labour stands by its pledged word."

Mr. Chamberlain's words have been firm, but we are building our hopes upon sand if we feel that the German Government are going to give any kind of favourable response to the appeal which has been made.

HERR HITLER HAS BECOME THE ARCH-ENEMY OF MANKIND. HE HAS BEEN GUILTY NOT MERELY OF THE GRAVEST AND BASEST PIECE OF TREACHERY TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE, BUT HAS BEEN GUILTY OF BASE TREACHERY TO ALL PEOPLES TO WHICH IN THE PAST HE HAD GIVEN PLEDGES.

The British labour movement would issue a statement to-night calling upon all its members to stand solidly behind it in the resistance to aggression. From that attitude they will never depart.

Sir Archibald Sinclair said that Mr. Chamberlain has spoken for the nation as a whole and the Liberal Party supported him in the stand he has now taken. The British Government left nothing undone to contribute towards freely negotiated and peaceful settlement. It was not Britain, France or Poland that refused to come to the table to negotiate, but Hitler.

If Poland were to be obliterated Nazi domination would be established directly or indirectly over every country east of Rhine and Britain and France would be left alone either to receive the onslaught or submit to the extinction of the liberty of Europe. Rigorous action must now be taken and it was essential this ample powers be given to the Government.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE DECISION

Forward Business In Govt. Securities To Be Stopped After Sept. 18 Settlement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange, at its urgent meeting held this noon, resolved to stop until further notice all Forward Business in Government Securities after the 18th September settlement is over.

The position in the market will be closely watched day to day, in the mean time.

Bombay Port Under Military Command

Govt. Of India Notification

SIMLA, September 2.

The General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, is authorised by a notification issued in a Gazette of India Extraordinary to requisition the services of all authorities in the Bombay Port in carrying out manoeuvres or any scheme or preparation for the defence of the Port and for this purpose call upon the Port authorities to place at his disposal the services of any of its staff and the use of its vessels, property or equipment or other material.

This, says the Notification, is because "the Central Government is of opinion that an emergency has arisen".

The new powers of the G.O.C. Bombay are to continue until the Central Government is of opinion that the emergency has passed.

The Fortress Commander, Cochin was similarly empowered on August 29.—A. P.

Full Powers For Govt. Of India

Both Houses Pass Amending Bill

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Government of India (Amendment) Bill passed all stages in the House of Commons.

Col. Muirhead explained that restrictions of Section 313 of the Government of India Act had resulted in a position that whilst the Centre could legislate on Provincial subjects it could not acquire executive authority necessary for dealing on these matters, for example, it could not issue directions to Provincial Governments as regards war policy in relation to subjects on the Provincial List, nor legislate to give itself the necessary power.

Under the present Bill the Central Government is made legally competent to issue instructions to Provinces regarding the exercise of their own authority. It also enabled Acts made under Section 103 of the Government of India Act by the Central Government dealing with Provincial subjects to confer powers on officials of the Central Government by legislation and rule.

Col. Muirhead explained that the Bill put the Government of India in the same position as the British Parliament was last week when it passed the Emergency Powers Defence Act.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Government of India Amendment Act which now awaits Royal assent.—Reuter.

Indians In London Quite Safe

Effective Protection Provided

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 1.

Seven thousand miles away in India many Indian families must to-day be passing through anxious times thinking of the fate of their relatives and friends in England, as Hitler has began war early this morning without declaring it.

It is, therefore, necessary to send a message to these families to assure them that their folks in Britain have nothing to worry. For the last two years we in Britain have become what I may describe as "Tension shock absorbers".

Moreover, everything that the British Government could and should do for its people has been done and everyone of us knows what there is for protection, if at all Hitler's bombers dare invade this land.

The High Commissioner of India is personally taking interest, particularly in Indian students to whom he is offering every facility to go into the country. This morning there is a long queue at his Office waiting for passages towards India and, although, he doesn't control any passages, he is using his good offices for securing the evacuation of as many students as possible.

Several Indian students will also be evacuated Westwards with the University authorities when an emergency arises.

To-day several Indian students, visitors, left London, some for America, others for an unknown destination. Those Indians who will remain in London are confident that they have no cause to feel anxious even if Britain is involved in war.

MILITARY OFFICER AS CENSOR

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The "United Press" is officially informed that a Military Officer has been appointed Censor for the Punjab Press and has taken charge with immediate effect. As already announced he has called a Press conference on Monday.—United Press.

NEWS CENSORSHIP IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

In view of the developments in the international situation a conference of Press Representatives in Lahore has been called on Monday by the Director of the Information Bureau. At the conference the Officer-in-Charge of the Lahore Command will explain the nature of the information about War which should find publicity and which not.—United Press.

War Bloodier Than Great War

Hitler's Threat To Chamberlain

HOW PEACE MOVE WAS SABOTAGED

Text Of Anglo-German Correspondence Released

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE RELEASED THE FULL TEXT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY LEADING UP TO THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The correspondence reveals the attempts of England to secure settlement of all differences by peaceful method and Germany's recalcitrant, almost contemptuous attitude towards them.

England warned that war in the present circumstances would mean continuation of hostilities for an unknown period.

The correspondence repeatedly makes it clear that England was absolutely definite on standing for Poland in the event of German aggression and that she left no room for doubt on the point, as happened at the time of the last war.

Germany on the other hand assured England that if she were given Danzig and the Corridor she would help England "in the maintenance of the world-wide Empire" and guarantee integrity of Poland.

England however was not taken in by these assurances because Germany was never definite as to how she would guarantee the integrity of Poland if Danzig and the Corridor were returned.

The following is the full text of the correspondence:—

Poland Ready For Negotiations

LONDON, September 1.

The following is the correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the German Government leading up to the present crisis:—

"The following explanatory note upon the actual course of events should be read in conjunction with documents, which follow:—

"Reply to German Government of August 28 was before its delivery communicated to the French and Polish Governments. The Polish Government authorised His Majesty's Government to inform the German Government that Poland was ready at once to enter into direct discussions with Germany. It will be seen that paragraph four of the British reply of August 28 made plain the attitude of the Polish Government on this point.

The British reply was handed to Herr Hitler at 22-30 on August 28 and he promised to give a written reply on the following day. The German reply in writing was handed to His Majesty's Ambassador at 19-15 on August 29. Apart from complete distortion of events leading up to the crisis the German Government's reply demanded arrival in Berlin of the Polish Emissary with full powers during the course of the following day.

Sixteen-Point German Plan

The reply of the British Government is self-explanatory. It was communicated by his Majesty's Ambassador to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs at midnight on August 30. Herr von Ribbentrop's reply was to produce a long document, which he read out rapidly in German. It was apparently a sixteen-point plan, which the German Government has since published.

When Sir Nevile Henderson asked for the text of these proposals in accordance with the undertaking in the German reply of August 29, Herr von Ribbentrop asserted that it was now too late as the Polish plenipotentiary had not arrived in Berlin by midnight as had been demanded by the German Government in their communication of the previous evening.

The Polish Government on learning of these developments informed His Majesty's Government during the afternoon of August 31. that they would authorise their Ambassador to inform the German Government that Poland had accepted the British proposals for negotiations. The Polish Ambassador in Berlin (M Lipski) was not received by Her von Ribbentrop until the evening of August 31.

After this interview the German Government broadcast their proposals forthwith. M. Lipski at once tried to establish contact with Warsaw, but was unable to do so because all means of communication between Poland and Germany had been closed by the German Government (end of explanatory note).

Chamberlain Explains British Attitude

Letter of August 22 from 10, Downing Street from the Prime Minister to the German Chancellor begins:

"Your excellency will have already heard of certain measures taken by His Majesty's Government and announced in the press and on the wireless. This has been rendered necessary by military movements reported from Germany and by the fact that apparently the announcement of a German-Soviet agreement is taken in some quarters in Berlin to indicate that intervention by Great Britain on behalf of Poland is no longer a contingency that need be recokened with.

"No greater mistake could be made. Whatever may prove to be the nature of German-Soviet Agreement it cannot alter Great Britain's obligation to Poland which His Majesty's Government have stated in public repeatedly and plainly, and which they are determined to fulfil

"It has been alleged that if His Majesty's Government had made their position more clear in 1914 a great catastrophe would have been avoided. Whether or not there is any force in that allegation His Majesty's Government are resolved that on this occasion there shall be no tragic misunderstanding.

Hostility Won't End Soon

"If a case should arise they are resolved and prepared to employ without delay all forces at their command and it is impossible to foresee the end of hostilities, once engaged. It would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts it will come to an early end even if success on any one of the several fronts on which it will be engaged should have been secured.

"Having thus made our position perfectly clear, I wish to repeat to you my conviction that war between our two people would be the greatest calamity that could occur.

"I am certain that it is desired neither by our people nor by yours and I cannot see there is anything in questions arising between Germany and Poland which could not and should not be resolved without the use of force if only a situation of confidence could be restored to enable discussions to be carried on in an atmosphere different from that which prevails to-day.

"We have been and at all times will be ready to assist in creating conditions wherein such negotiations could take place and wherein it might be possible concurrently to discuss wider problems affecting the future of international relations including matters of interest to us and to you.

Truce The Only Way

"Difficulties in the way of any peaceful discussion in the present state of tension are, however, obvious and longer that tension is maintained harder will it be for reason to prevail. These difficulties, however, might be mitigated if not removed, provided there could, for an initial period, be a truce on both sides and indeed on all sides to suppress polemics and to all incitement.

"If such a truce could be arranged then at the end of that period during which steps could be taken to examine and deal with complaints made by either side as to treatment of minorities, it is reasonable to hope that suitable conditions might have been established for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland upon the issues between them (with the aid of a neutral intermediary, if both sides should think that that would be helpful).

"But I am bound to say that there would be a slender hope of bringing such negotiations to a successful issue unless it were understood beforehand that any settlement reached would when concluded be guaranteed by other Powers. His Majesty's Government would be ready if desired to make such contribution as they could to the effective operation of such guarantees.

"At this moment I confess I can see no other way to avoid a catastrophe that will involve Europe in war. In view of the grave consequences to humanity which may follow from the action of their Rulers I trust that Your Excellency will weigh with the utmost deliberation the considerations which I have put before you.

(Sd.) NEVILE CHAMBERLAIN.

Hitler's Reply To Chamberlain

The following is the communication from Herr Hitler to Mr. Chamberlain and handed to His Majesty's Ambassador on August 23:—

"Your Excellency, the British Ambassador has just handed me a communication in which Your Excellency draws attention in the name of the British Government to a number of points which in your estimation are of the greatest importance. I may be permited to answer your letter as follows:—

(1) Germany has never sought a conflict with England and has never interfered in English interests. On the contrary she has for years endeavoured—although unfortunately in vain—to win England's friendship. On this account she voluntarily assumed in the wide area of Europe limitations on her own interests which from a national and political point of view it would have otherwise been very difficult to tolerate.

(2) The German Reich, however, like every other State, possesses certain definite interests, which it is impossible to renounce. These do not extend beyond the limits of the necessities laid down by former German history and deriving from vital economic prerequisites.

Some of these questions held and still hold significance both of national, political and psychological character, which no German Government is able to ignore. To these questions belong the German city of Danzig and the connected problem of the Corridor. Numerous statesmen and historians and men of letters even in England have been conscious of this, at any rate, up to a few years ago.

No Chance For Negotiations

I would add that all these territories lying in the aforesaid German sphere of interest and in particular those lands, which returned to the Reich 18 months ago, received their cultural development at the hands not of the English, but exclusively of German and this moreover, already from the time dating back over a thousand years.

(3) Germany was prepared to settle questions of Danzig and of the Corridor by method of negotiation on the basis of proposal of truly unparalleled magnanimity.

Allegations disseminated by England regarding German mobilisation against Poland, assertion

(Continued on Page 30).

Villain, Now Comedian!

Akim Tamiroff As A Window Washer In New Film

Akim Tamiroff to-day had started work in the oddest role he has taken—and he has had a number of odd ones since he made his American screen debut as a Chinese war lord in "The General Died at Dawn".

The Russian actor, in a single day, did a role he demanded the privilege of playing, in Paramount's "Are Husbands Necessary?". It is that of a window washer.

The part—a comedy routine with Madeleine Carroll is scarcely more than a bit, and Producer Jeff Lazarus was looking over character actors when Tamiroff, who holds a star's rank, stalked into the producer's office and demanded to be allowed to play the part. He got it—even though he will receive no screen or advertising billing.

"For once," said Tamiroff, who recently played a South American dictator, "I play myself. I have no disguises. I have no accent but my own Russian one. And I play comedy. That is what I want. This is a fine part. That it is small, means nothing. It is a fine part and I went to do it."

Tamiroff points out that it is customary in the European theatre for players of star ranking to take small parts in plays. It is not unusual to see three or four top-flight performers supporting some lesser lights in leading roles.

"Everybody helps everybody else," says Tamiroff. "It is for the good of the play."

Fred MacMurray, Allan Jones, Helen Broderick and four-year-old Carelyn Lee complete the cast of "Are Husbands Necessary?", which Edward H. Griffith is directing.

PRIZE-WINNING NOVEL TO BE FILMED

Louis Bromfield Will Write The Screen Play

A novel called "Children of God", which won the Harper prize for its author, Vardis Fisher, has been purchased by Twentieth Century-Fox. Material in the novel will be used in making "Brigham Young" a picture dealing with the life of the founder of the Mormon Church.

By a strange coincidence Louis Bromfield, who will write the screen play for "Brigham Young", was one of the judges in the Harper contest. He read "Children of God" in manuscript form without either its title or the author's name. The studio managed to learn the identity of the author, and purchased an option of the story before the final judging of the contest.

Kenneth Macgowan is associate producer of "Brigham Young" and the picture will go into production shortly.

M-G-M BUYS COLLECTION OF NOEL COWARD PLAYS

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has bought for the screen the collection of Noel Coward one act plays presented on the stage under the title: "To-night At 8-30."

The separate plays comprise "The Astonished Heart," "Red Peppers," "We Were Dancing," "Shadow Play," "Hands Across the Sea" "Fumed Oak," "Family Album," "Still Life" and "Ways and Means."

"ELEPHANT BOY" HAS GROWN UP NOW

Sabu Is Proficient At Studies

And Enthusiastic About His Career

(From A Special Correspondent)

Sixteen-year-old, 5ft. 4ins., Sabu is not exactly an ant, but he works like one. No amount of repetition no physical work can dull young Sabu's enthusiasm in "The Thief of Baghdad".

It is hard to realise that a boy can attack a job so seriously. Every line, every action on the screen, Sabu rehearses over and over again.

When he first came to England for "Elephant Boy" he came straight from the jungle, and could hardly understand a word of English. The only words he knew were those he spoke in the picture.

HE KNOWS TECHNIQUE

But when he started school, he astonished every one by his facility for learning. He wasn't content with studying grammar books, and talking to his master, but would come down to the studio and chat to the workmen. That is probably why he understands so much about the technical side of films.

Everything was of interest to Sabu, and by the time "The Drum" was made he spoke English fluently, and his tutor had started to teach him French and German. French interested him until he went to Paris for a film premiere. At the hotel he naturally wanted to air his knowledge of the language, but before he could collect himself, the manager addressed him in faultless English. Said Sabu, "If they talk like that I'll stick to English".

His thirst for knowledge is unquenchable. Before going on the floor. Sabu invariably knows the entire script of the picture he is appearing in. In "The Thief of Baghdad", he has studied every detail of the story and is living in a world of the Arabian Nights.

SERIOUS ABOUT HIS CAREER

Working on a picture is no easy life, and in Alexander Korda's "The Thief of Baghdad" it is even more difficult for a large part of the picture is trick photography. Many an older actor of much longer experience would be bored by waiting about the set a whole morning, while technicians prepared a scene. But Sabu enters into the work himself watches the cameraman, the make-up experts, the still photographers and carpenters, and is genuinely interested in everyone's job. It is not the ordinary curiosity of a young boy, but the interest of an intelligent person learning his job. To Sabu, his career is the chief interest of his life.

And then when Sabu leaves the studio after a hard day's work, he doesn't leave it to rest. He dashes off to Wembly to watch dirt track racing; to Northolt for pony racing, to Earl's Court for skating.

If there is any technical mistake in a film he sees, Sabu spots it and when he gets to the studio the following morning, he finds out from one of the technicians the reason why the fault occurred.

AMATEUR CINE ENTHUSIAST

Now he has bought a miniature cine camera and has rigged up a screen in his dressing room. He holds weekly shows for his friends and has now a fine collection of films taken on holiday, on various locations and "candid camera" material taken in the studio.

With a broad grin spread over his face, he pays the cutters an occasional visit. He usually manages to persuade somebody to cut his films into decent continuity.

The smile that was first seen on the screen in "Elephant Boy" has not only endeared Sabu to his many fans, but to every studio worker at Denham.

GARBO COOKS

Garbo talked, Garbo danced—and now Garbo cooks!

The Swedish star cooked omelettes for Sig Rumann, Felix Bressart and Alex Grenach, for a Moscow dinner scene in "Ninotchka."

The scene was filmed several times in close-ups, long shots, and medium shots. Each time Garbo prepared and cooked another omelette.

After each scene members of the crew swooped down on the omelette. Ernst Lubitsch, the director, got some. Everyone pronounced the dish, made with French filling, perfect.

After the last omelette was consumed, it was discovered that Garbo, who did the cooking, hadn't had a taste.

MICKEY ROONEY'S SONG CAREER CONTINUES

Mickey Rooney's career as a song writer is keeping apace with his career as an actor. Contracts are being arranged with Leo Feist for the publication of his second song. It is "Love on the Range," a Western prairie number, written with Sidney Miller, his closest pal and severest critic. Their first published number was "Have a Heart."

Rooney and Miller manage to create one new song during each production in which they appear.

"Love on the Range" was written while they were making Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever."

"GOODBYE, MR. CHIPS" DRAWS EDITORIAL PRAISE

Rarely, indeed, is a motion picture deemed of such worth and importance as to be honoured by comment in a newspaper's editorial columns. That "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British production, starring Robert Donat with Greer Garson, is of that exclusive category is evidenced by the fact that American newspaper editors twice recently have designated the showing of this film in their cities as a civic event by running prominent and laudatory editorials concerning it.

"Goodbye, Mr. Chips" is a really fine and memorable picture," said one, "when it can turn out a picture like this, the motion picture industry is moving straight ahead toward genuine artistry in its work, that it is silencing its critics with pictures of a new and compelling beauty. One of the year's best pictures from any angle."

Another editorial said: "It is simple in theme, but lofty in treatment.....It is a tonic to the soul and one of the most touching pictures in recent times. We wish there were more like it."

When Babies Become Stars!

They Start Acting As Soon As They Are Born

Nobody seems to know exactly at what age a human being acquires that peculiar talent known as acting, but most folks in show business agree that it happens pretty early in life. That is the way it has happened to baby Sandy, infant comedienne, who broke into pictures at the age of eleven months by almost stealing Bing Crosby's recent film "East Side of Heaven", from a cast ranging from 25 to 75 years her seniors. Most tots of that age who appear in pictures are photographed like puppies or kittens with the cameraman waiting patiently till the kiddies do something unconsciously cute or funny and then shooting it. But Sandy really tries to act. This precocity started a discussion among the cast and production staff of Universal's "Unexpected Father", which co-stars Sandy with Mischa Auer. Their opinions about child acting differed but the verdict was unanimous.

"In my opinion, babies begin to act almost as soon as they begin to live", said Dr W. B. S. Evans, member of the White House Medical Conference and Universal studio physician, who was on the set daily to supervise Sandy's diet, sleep and general health. "They crave attention and put on ingenious acts to get it even going so far as to fake pains and aches. They are regular little hams. Few, of course, develop anything like professional acting ability but it can happen, as in Sandy's case. This child really acts, that is, performs actions different from her natural behaviour. If proof is needed, remember she started as a male impersonator in "East Side of Heaven". In this present picture, we see her daily following Charles Lamont's direction".

Roy J. Henville and Elinor Henville, parents of Sandy, average Los Angeles folks, both agree that Sandy has always played at make-believe. To-day her games with her toys and dolls are imaginative. She does not use her dolls for punching bags or missiles as most mites of that age do. She sets them about her crib and plays with them as though they were other children. Mischa Auer, her co-star, was also Sandy's dramatic coach during the picture. Though the baby cannot speak a word of English or any other language and Mischa speaks with a Russian accent on and off the screen After was understood by Sandy and his acting orders obeyed.

"And I thought I was a child prodigy because I started acting in high school", said Auer

Shirley Ross and Dennis O'Keefe, who were also stars in high school plays, also agreed that the acting gift develops early, but thought Sandy the youngest actress they ever knew about

STUDENTS WILL BE STARS

Brenda Joyce To Seek Them In Two 'Varsities

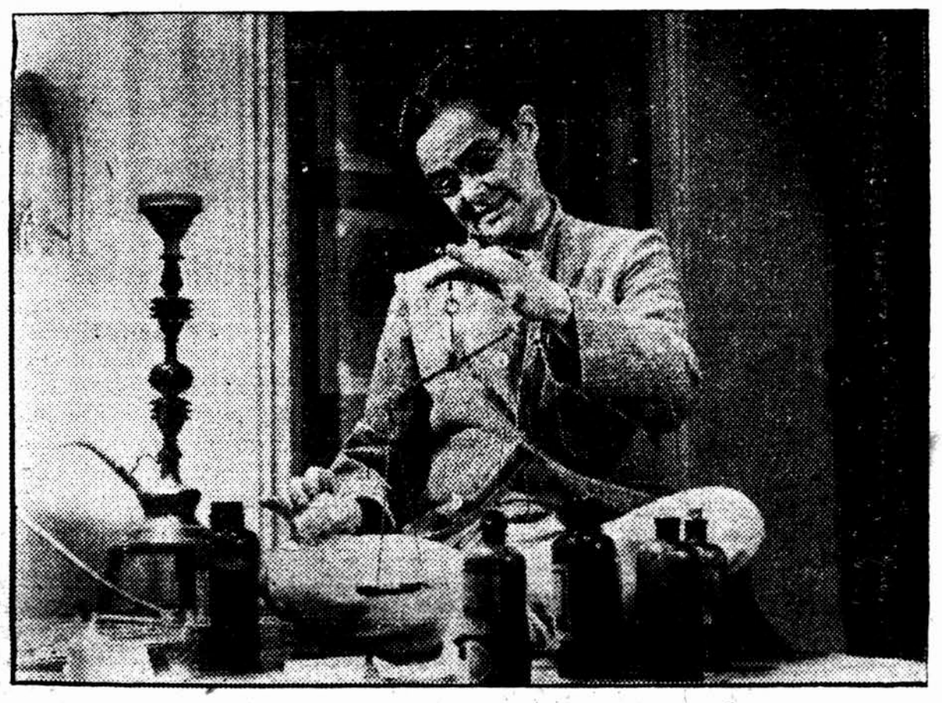
Brenda Joyce will turn talent scout for 20th Century-Fox. She's the lovely young girl who leaped right from the University of Southern California into a coveted role in "The Rains Came," the forthcoming movie based on Louis Bromfield's best seller.

Production Chief F. Zanuck has assigned Brenda to look over the campuses of two universities in search of star material. With the assistance of Ivan Kahn, another studio talent scout, Brenda will visit the Los Angles branch of the University of California and also the University of Southern California. They will choose five girls and boys at each place for movie tests.

STUDY IN EXPRESSIONS—Surendra and Zilloo in Sagar's latest "Comrades" released at Pathe on Saturday.

Charming Shobhana Samarth is all smiles for handsome leading man Prem Adib in Sagar's fine rural romance "Sadhana," drawing the crowds at Imperial.

Baburao Datar as Shivaji in Royal's gripping historical Netaji Palkar in its 5th week at Majestic



V. H. Desai gives a fine performance as the crafty village quack in Bombay Talkies' delightful pastoral "Durga," starring Devika Rani, scoring heavily at Roxy.

PANKAJ MULLICK and KAMLESH KUMARI in a lavish scene from N. T.'s "Kapal Kundala," awaiting release at Roxy.

ALL EYES ON KESHAVRAO DATEY—A tense scene from Ranjit's great Marathi devotional "Sant Tulsidas," now upsetting the box-office at Royal Opera House.

"Germany Not Afraid Of Britain"

of aggressive designs towards Rumania, Hungary, etc., etc., as well as so-called guarantee of declarations which were subsequently given had, however, dispelled Polish inclination to negotiate on a basis of this kind, which would have been tolerable for Germany also.

(4) Unconditional assurance given by England to Poland that she would render assistance to that country in all circumstances regardless of causes from which a conflict might spring, could only be interpreted in that country as an encouragement thenceforward to unloosen, under cover of such charter, a wave of appalling terrorism against one and half million German inhabitants living in Poland.

The atrocities, which since then have been taking place in that country are terrible for the victims but intolerable for the great power such as the German Reich, which is expected to remain a passive onlooker during these happenings. Poland has been guilty of numerous breaches of her legal obligations towards the Free City of Danzig and has made demands in the character of ultimata and has initiated process of economic strangulation.

Poland Gets Warning

(5) The Government of the German Reich, therefore, recently caused the Polish Government to be informed that it was not prepared passively to accept this development of affairs that it will not tolerate further addressing of notes in the character of an ultimatum to Danzig that it will not tolerate continuance of persecutions of German minority, that it will equally not tolerate extermination of the Free City of Danzig by economic measures in other words the destruction of vital bases of population of Danzig by a kind of customs blockade and that it will not tolerate occurrence of further acts of provocation directed against the Reich. Apart from this the questions of Corridor and of Danzig must and shall be solved.

(6) Your Excellency informs me in the name of the British Government that you will be obliged to render assistance to Poland in any such case of intervention on the part of Germany. I take note of this statement of yours and assure you that it can make no change in the determination of the Reich Government to safeguard the interests of the Reich as stated in paragraph five above.

Your assurance to the effect that in such an event you anticipate a long war is shared by myself. Germany, if attacked by England, will be found prepared and determined. I have already more than once declared before to the German people and the world that there can be no doubt concerning the determination of new German Reich rather to accept for, however long it might be, every sort of misery and tribulation than to sacrifice its national interests, let alone its honour.

Not Afraid Of British Attack

(7) The German Reich Government has received information to the effect that the British Government has intention to carry out measures of mobilisation, which according to statements contained in your own letter are clearly directed against Germany alone. This is said to be true of France as well.

Since Germany has never had intention of taking military measures, other than those of a defensive character against England or France and as has already been emphasised has never intended and does not in future intend to attack England or France it follows that this announcement as confirmed by you Mr. Prime Minister, in your own letter, can only refer to contemplated act of

(Continued from Page 27).

menace directed against the Reich.

I, THEREFORE, INFORM YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT IN THE EVENT OF THESE MILITARY ANNOUNCEMENTS BEING CARRIED INTO EFFECT I SHALL ORDER IMMEDIATE MOBILISATION OF GERMAN FORCES.

(8) Question of the treatment of European problems on peaceful basis is not a decision, which rests on Germany, but primarily on those, who since the crime committed by the Versailles dictate have stubbornly and consistently opposed any peaceful revision. Only after a change of spirit on the part of the responsible powers can there be any real change in the relationship between England and Germany.

I have all my life fought for Anglo-German friendship; attitude adopted by British diplomacy—at any rate up to the present—has, however, convinced me of the futility of such an attempt. Should there be any change in this respect in the future, nobody could be happier than I.

(Signed) ADOLF HITLER.

Hitler's Talks With Henderson

Following is a translation of the text of a verbal communication made to Sir Neville Henderson by Herr Hitler at his interview on August 25:—

"By way of introduction the Fuhrer declared that the British Ambassador had given expression at the close of the last conversation to the hope that after all an understanding between Germany and England might yet be possible. He, the Fuehrer, had, therefore turned things over in his mind once more and desired to make a move as regards England, which should be as decisive as the move as regards Russia, which had led to the recent agreement.

Yesterday's sitting in the House of Commons and the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax had also moved the Fuehrer to talk once more to the British Ambassador. The assertion that Germany affected to conquer the world was ridiculous. The British Empire embraced forty million square kilometres, Russia nineteen million square kilometres, America nine and half million square kilometres, whereas Germany embraced less than 600,000 square kilometres.

It is quite clear who it is, who desires to conquer the world.

The Fuehrer makes the following communication to the British Ambassador.

(1) Poland's actual provocations have become intolerable. It makes no difference, who is responsible. If the Polish Government denies responsibility that only goes to show that it no longer itself possesses any influence over its subordinate military authorities.

"Germany Stronger Than Ever"

In the preceding night there had been further 21 new frontier incidents. On the German side the greatest discipline had been maintained. All incidents had been provoked from the Polish side. Furthermore, commercial air-craft had been shot at. If the Polish Government stated that it was not responsible it showed that it was no longer capable of controlling its own people.

(2) Germany was in all circumstances determined to abolish these Macedonian conditions on her Eastern Frontier and what is more, to do so in the interest of quiet and order, but also in the interests of European peace.

(3) The problem of Danzig and the Corridor must be solved. The British Prime Minister had made a speech, which was not in the least calculated to induce any change in the German attitude. At the most the result of this speech could be a bloody and incalculable war between Germany and England.

Such a war would be bloodier than that of 1914 to 1918. In contrast to the last war Germany would no longer have to fight on two fronts. The agreement with Russia was unconditional and signified a change in the foreign policy of the Reich, which would last a very long time.

Russo-German Alliance

Russia and Germany would never again take up arms against each other. Apart from this, the agreements reached with Russia would also render Germany secure economically for the longest possible period of war.

The Fuehrer had always wanted an Anglo-German understanding. A war between England and Germany could at best bring some profit to Germany, but none at all to England. The Fuehrer declared that the German-Polish problem must be solved and will be solved.

He is however, prepared and determined after a solution of this problem to approach England once more with a large comprehensive offer. He is a man of great decisions and in this case also he will be capable of being great in his action.

He accepts the British Empire and is ready to pledge himself personally for its continued existence and to place the power of the German Reich at its disposal if one of his colonial demands, which are limited and can be negotiated by peaceful methods are fulfilled and in this case he is prepared to fix the longest time limit.

His obligations towards Italy are not touched; in other words, he does not demand that England gives up her obligations towards France and similarly for his own part he cannot withdraw from his obligations towards Italy.

No More Conflict With Russia

He also desires to stress the irrevocable determination of Germany never again to enter into a conflict with Russia. The Fuehrer is ready to conclude agreements with England, which as has already been emphasised, would not only guarantee the existence of the British Empire in all circumstances as far as Germany is concerned, but also if necessary an assurance to the British Empire of German assistance, regardless of where such assistance should be necessary The Fuehrer would then also be ready to accept a reasonable limitation of armaments, which corresponds to the new political situation and which is economically tolerable.

Finally, the Fuehrer renewed his assurances that he is not interested in Western problems and that frontier modification in the West does not enter into consideration. Western fortifications, which have been constructed at a cost of milliards were the final Reich frontier on the West.

If the British Government would consider these ideas, a blessing for Germany and also for the British Empire might result. If it rejects these ideas there will be war. In no case would Great Britain emerge stronger. The last war proved this.

The Fuehrer repeats that he is a man of 'ad infinitum' decisions by which he himself is bound and that this is his last offer. Immediately after the solution of the German-Polish question he would approach the British Government with an offer.

British Reply To Germany

Following is the reply of His Majesty's Government, to the German Chancellor's communications of August 23 and 25:—

His Majesty's Government have received a message conveyed to them from the German Chancellor by His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin and have considered it with the care, which it demands. They note the Chancellor's expression of his desire to make friendship the basis of relations between Germany and the British Empire and they fully share this desire. They believe with him that if complete and lasting understanding between the two countries could be established it would bring untold blessings to both the peoples.

(2) The Chancellor's message deals with two groups of questions—those, which are matters now in dispute between Germany and Poland and those affecting the ultimate relations of Germany and Great Britain.

In connection with these last His Majesty's Government observe that the German Chancellor has indicated certain proposals which are subject to one condition he would be prepared to make to the British Government for general understanding.

These proposals are of course stated in very general form and would require closer definition, but His Majesty's Government are fully prepared to take them with some additions as subjects for discussion and they would be ready if the differences between Germany and Poland are peacefully composed to proceed so soon as practicable to such discussion with sincere desire to reach an agreement.

Settle German-Polish Problem

The condition which the German Chancellor lays down is that there must first be a settlement of the differences between Germany and Poland. As to that His Majesty's Government entirely agree. Everything, however, turns upon the nature of settlement and the method, by which it is to be reached.

On these points, the importance of which cannot be absent from the Chancellor's mind his message is silent and His Majesty's Government feel compelled to point out that an understanding upon both of these is essential to achieving further progress.

The German Government will be aware that His Majesty's Government have obligations to Poland by which they are bound and which they intend to honour. They could not for any advantage offered to Great Britain acquiesce in a settlement, which put in jeopardy the independence of the State to whom they have given their guarantee.

Reasonable Solution Urged

(4) In the opinion of His Majesty's Government a reasonable solution of the difference between Germany and Poland could and should be effected by an agreement between the two countries on the lines which would include the safeguarding of Poland's essential interests, and they recall that in his speech of 28th April last, the German Chancellor recognised the importance of these interests to Poland.

But, as was stated by the Prime Minister in his letter to the German Chancellor of 22nd August, His Majesty's Government consider it essential for the success of the discussions, which would precede the agreement that it should be understood beforehand that any settlement arrived at

(Continued on page 31.)

Hitler's Insolent Reply To Chamberlain

would be guaranteed by other powers. His Majesty's Government would be ready if desired to make their contribution to the effective operation of such guarantee.

In the view of His Majesty's Government it follows that the next step should be the initiation of direct discussions between German and Polish Governments on the basis, which would include the principles stated above, namely the safeguarding of Poland's essential interests and securing of settlement by an international guarantee.

Poland's Readiness To Discuss Matter

They have already received a definite assurance from the Polish Government that they are prepared to enter into discussions on this basis and His Majesty's Government hope the German Government would, for their part also, be willing to agree to this course. If as His Majesty's Government hope such discussion led to an agreement, a way would be open to negotiation of that wider and more complete understanding between Great Britain and Germany, which both the countries desire.

His Majesty's Government agree with the German Chancellor that one of the principal dangers in the German-Polish situation arises from reports concerning the treatment of minorities. The present state of tension with its concomitant of frontier incidents, reports of maltreatment and inflammatory propaganda is a constant danger to peace. It is manifestly a matter of the utmost urgency that all incidents of the kind should be promptly and rigidly suppressed and that unverified reports should not be allowed to circulate in order that time may be afforded without provocation on either side for a full examination of the possibilities of settlement. His Majesty's Government are confident that both the governments concern are fully alive to these considerations.

(Some parts of correspondence here have not been received.)

On the other hand His Majesty's Government noting with interest the German Chancellor's reference in the message now under consideration to the limitation of armaments believe that if a peaceful settlement can be obtained the assistance of world could confidently be anticipated for practical measures to enable the transition from preparation for war to normal activities of peaceful trade to be safely and smoothly effected.

Only Way To Peace

(8) A just settlement of these questions between Germany and Poland may open the way to world peace. The failure to reach it would ruin the hopes of a better understanding between Germany and Great Britain, would bring the two countries into conflict and might well plunge the whole world into war. Such an outcome would be a calamity without parallel in history.

(British communication ends)

Hitler's Reply: Anglo-German Understanding Not To Be Bought

The following is the reply of the German Chancellor to the communication of August 28 from His Majesty's Government. This reply was handed to Sir N. Henderson by Herr Hitler during the evening of August 29. The British Ambassador in Berlin has submitted to the British Government suggestions, which I felt bound to make in order

(1) To give expression once more to the will of the Reich Government for a sincere Anglo-German understanding, co-operation and friendship.

(Continued from Page 30).

(2) To leave no room for doubt as to the fact that such an understanding could not be bought at the price of renunciation of vital German interests, let alone abandonment of demands, which are based as much upon common human justice as upon national dignity and honour of our people.

The German Government have noted with satisfaction from the reply of the British Government and from the oral explanations given by the British Ambassador that the British Government for their part are also prepared to improve relationship between Germany and England and develop and extend it in the sense of German suggestion.

In this connection the British Government are similarly convinced that the removal of German-Polish tension, which has become unbearable is a prerequisite for the realisation of this hope.

Since the autumn of the past year and on the last occasion in March 1939 there were submitted to the Polish Government proposals both oral and written, which having regard to the friendship then existing between Germany and Poland offered the possibility of a solution of questions in dispute acceptable to both the parties.

A Mere Pretext For Military Measures

The British Government are aware that the Polish Government saw fit in March last finally to reject these proposals. At the same time they used this rejection as a pretext or an occasion for taking military measures, which have since been continuously intensified.

Already in the middle of last month Poland was in effect in a stage of mobilisation. This was accompanied by numerous encroachments in the free city of Danzig due to the instigation of Polish authorities; threatening demands in the nature of ultimata varying only in a degree were addressed to that city. Closing of the frontiers at first in the form of a measure of customs policy, but extended later in the military sense affecting also traffic and communications, was imposed with the object of bringing about political exhaustion and economic destruction of this German community.

Persecution Of Germans Alleged

To this were added barbaric actions of maltreatment which cry to heaven and other kinds of persecution of the large German national group in Poland, which extended even to the killing of many resident Germans or to their forcible removal under the most cruel conditions. This state of affairs is unbearable for a great power

It has now forced Germany after remaining a passive onlooker for many months in her turn to take the necessary steps for safeguarding of justified German interests. And indeed, the German Government can but assure the British Government in most solemn manner which can no longer be accepted or observed with indifference.

(Some parts of correspondence here have not been received).

The German Government will immediately draw up proposals for a solution acceptable to themselves and will if possible place these at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiator.

Government's Telegram To Henderson

The following is the text of the telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir N. Henderson sent at 2 a.m. on August 30:—

"We shall give careful consideration to the German Government's reply but it is of course unreasonable to expect that we can produce a Polish representative in Berlin to-day and the German Government must not expect this. It might be well for you at once to let this be known in the proper quarters through the appropriate channels. We hope you may receive our reply this afternoon."

Premier's Message To Fuehrer

The message sent through Sir N. Henderson from the Prime Minister to the German Chancellor at 2-45 p.m. on August 30:—

"We are considering the German note with all urgency and shall send an official reply later in the afternoon. We are representing at Warsaw how vital it is to reinforce all instructions for avoidance of frontier incidents and I would beg you to confirm similar instructions on the German side. I welcome evidence in exchanges of views which are taking place of that desire for Anglo-German understanding of which I spoke yesterday in Parliament."

Telegram To Henderson

A telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson was sent at 5-30 p.m. on August 30.

"In informing the German Government of the renewed representations, which have been made in Warsaw please make it clear that the Polish Government can only be expected to maintain an attitude of complete restraint if the German Government reciprocate on their side of the frontier and if no provocation is offered by members of the German minority in Poland. Reports are current that Germans have committed acts of sabotage which would justify the sternest measures."

Telegram from his Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson sent at 6-50 p.m. on August 30:—

"We understand that the German Government are insisting that the Polish Representative with full powers must come to Berlin to receive German proposals.

"We cannot advise the Polish Government to comply with this procedure which is wholly unreasonable.

"Could you not suggest to the German Government that they adopt the normal procedure when their proposals are ready of inviting the Polish Ambassador to call and handing proposals to him for transmission to Warsaw and inviting suggestions as to the conduct of the negotiations.

"The German Government have been good enough to promise that they will communicate proposals also to His Majesty's Government. If the latter think that they offer reasonable basis they can be counted on to do their best in Warsaw to facilitate negotiations."

German Reply

Reply of His Majesty's Government to the German Chancellor's communication of August 29. This reply was handed by Sir Nevile Henderson to Herr Von Ribbentrop at midnight on August 30:—

"His Majesty's Government appreciate the friendly reference in the declaration contained in the reply of the German Government to the latter's desire for the Anglo-German understanding and to their statement of influence, which this consideration has exercised upon their policy.

"His Majesty's Government repeat that they reciprocate the German Government's desire for improved relations, but it will be recognised that they could not sacrifice interests of other friends in order to obtain that improvement. They fully understand that the German Government cannot sacrifice Germany's vital interests but the Polish Government are in the same position and His Majesty's Government believe that vital interests of the two countries are not incompatible."

His Majesty's Government note that the German Government accept British proposal and are prepared to enter into direct discussions with the Polish Government.

Need For International Guarantee

"His Majesty's Government understand that the German Government accept in principle the condition that any settlement should be made the subject of an international guarantee. The question of who shall participate in this guarantee will have to be discussed further and His Majesty's Government hope that to avoid the loss of time the German Government will take immediate steps to obtain the assent of the U.S.S.R. whose participation in the guarantee, His Majesty's Government have always assumed.

"His Majesty's Government note that the German Government accepts the position of the British Government as to Poland's vital interests and independence.

"His Majesty's Government must make an express reservation in regard to the statement of particular demands put forward by the German Government in an earlier passage in their reply. They understand that the German Government are drawing up proposals for a solution. No doubt these proposals will be fully examined during the discussions. It can then be determined how far they are compatible with the essential conditions which His Majesty's Government have stated and which in the principle the German Government have expressed their willingness to accept.

Chancellor's Fears Appreciated

"His Majesty's Government are at once informing the Polish Government of the German Government's reply. The method of contact and arrangements for discussions must obviously be agreed with all urgency between the German and Polish Governments but in his Majesty's Government's view it would be impracticable to establish contact so early as to-day.

"His Majesty's Government fully recognise the need for speed in the initiation of discussion and they share the apprehensions of the Chancellor arising from the proximity of two mobilised armies standing face to face. They would accordingly most strongly urge that both parties should undertake that during the negotiations no aggressive military movements will take place. His Majesty's Government feel confident that they could obtain such undertaking from the Polish Government if the German Government would give similar assurances.

"Never Wanted To Swallow Poland"

The German Government desire in this way to give the British Government and the British nation proof of the sincerity of Germany's intentions to enter into a lasting friendship with Great Britain.

The Government of the Reich

(Continued on Page 32).

Germany's Evasive Replies On Guaranteeing Integrity Of Poland

felt however bound to point out to the British Government that in the event of territorial arrangement in Poland they would no longer be able to bind themselves to give guarantees or to partici pate in guarantees without the U. S. S. R. being associated with them.

For the rest in making these proposals the German Government have never had any intention of touching Poland's vital interests or questioning the existence of an independent Polish State

The German Government accordingly in these circumstances agree to accept the British Government's offer of their good offices in securing despatch to Berlin of the Polish Emissary with full powers. They count on the arrival of this Emissary on Wednesday, 30th August 1939.

"Further His Majesty's Government would suggest that a temporary 'modus vivendi' might be arranged for Danzig which might prevent the occurrence of incidents tending to render German-Polisn relations more difficult.

State Secretary's Communication To Henderson

The following is a translation of the message communicated to Sir Nevile Henderson by the State Secretary:—

"His Majesty's Government informed the German Government in a note dated 28th August of their readiness to offer their mediation towards direct negotiations between Germany and Poland over problems in dispute.

"In so doing they made it abundantly clear that they too were aware of the urgent need for progress in view of the continuous incidents and the general European tension. In a reply dated 29th August the German Government in spite of being sceptical as to the desire of the Polish Government to come to an understanding declared themselves ready in the interests of peace to accept British mediation or suggestion.

"After considering all the circumstances prevailing at the time they considered it necessary in their Note to point out that if the danger of a catastrophe was to be avoided then action must be taken readily and without delay.

"In this sense they declared themselves ready to receive a personage appointed by the Polish Government up to the evening of 30th August with the proviso that the latter was in fact empowered not only to discuss but to conduct and conclude negotiations.

First Answer Was Polish Mobilisation

"Further the German Government pointed out that they felt able to make the basic points regarding the offer of an understanding available to the British Government by the time the Polish negotiator arrived in Berlin. Instead of a statement regarding the arrival of an authorised Polish personage the first answer the Government of the Reich received to their readiness for an understanding was the news of the Polish mobilisation and only towards 12 o'clock on the night of 30th August 1939, did they believe somewhat the general assurance of British readiness to help towards the commencement of negotiation.

"Although the fact, that the Polish negotiator expected by the Government of the Reich did not arrive, removed the necessary condition for informing His Majesty's Government of the views of the German Government as regards possible bases of negotiation, since His Majesty's Gov-

(Continued from page 31.)

ernment themselves had pleaded for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Ribbentrop gave the British Ambassador on the occasion of the presentation of the last British note, precise information as to the text of the German proposals, which would be regarded as basis of negotiation in the event of the arrival of the Polish Plenipotentiary.

'Subterfuges And Meaningless Declarations'

"The Government of the German Reich considered themselves entitled to claim that in these circumstances the Polish personage would immediately be nominated, at any rate, retro-actively. For, the Reich Government cannot be expected for their part continually, not only to emphasise their willingness to start negotiations, but actually to be ready to do so, while being from the Polish side, merely put off with empty subterfuges and meaningless declarations.

"In making these proposals the Reich Government are, therefore, actuated by the idea of finding a lasting solution, which will remove the impossible situation created by frontier delineation, which may assure to both the parties their vitally important line of communication, which may—as far as it is at all possible—remove a minority problem and in so far as this is not possible may give minorities assurance of tolerable future by means of a reliable guarantee of their rights.

The Problem And Its Solution

"The Reich Government are content that in so doing it is essential that economic and physical damage done since 1918 should be exposed and repaired in its entirety. They, of course, regard this obligation as being binding for both parties. These considerations lead to the following practical proposals.

(1) The Free City of Danzig shall return to the German Reich in view of its purely German character as well as of the unanimous will of its population.

"(2) The territory of the so-called Corridor which extends from Baltic Sea to the Line Marinwerde-Grauden-Zkulmbromberg (inclusive) and thence may run in Westerly direction to Schonlanke, shall itself decide as to whether it shall belong to Germany or Poland.

Proposal For Plebiscite

(3) "For this purpose a plebiscite shall take place in this territory. The following shall be entitled to vote:—All Germans who were either domiciled in this territory on the 1st January 1918 or who by that date have been born there and similarly of Poles, Kashubes, etc., domiciled in this territory on the above day (1st January 1918) or born there up to that day. Germans, who have been driven from this territory shall return to it in order to exercise their vote with a view to ensuring an objective plebiscite and also with a view to ensuring extensive preparation necessary therefor.

"The above territory shall, as in the case of the Saar territory, be placed under the supervision of an International Commission to be formed immediately on which shall be represented the Four Great Powers—Italy, Soviet Union, France and England.

This Commission shall exercise all rights of sovereignty in this territory, with this end in view the territory shall be evacuated within a period of utmost brevity, still to be agreed upon, by the Polish Armed Forces, Polish Police and Polish Authorities.

Position Of Gdynia

(4) "The Polish port of Gdynia, which fundamentally constitutes Polish sovereign territory, so far as it is confined territorially to Polish settlement, shall be excluded from the above territory. The exact frontiers of this Polish port should be determined between Germany and Poland and if necessary delimited by the International Committee of Arbitration.

(5) "With a view to assuring necessary time for the execution of the extensive work involved in the carrying out of a just plebiscite, this plebiscite shall not take place before the expiry of 12 months.

A Motor Road And Railway Line

(8) "In order to guarantee to Germany free communication with her province of Danzig-East Prussia and to Poland her connection with sea after execution of the plebiscite—regardless of the results thereof—Germany shall, in the event of the plebiscite area going to Poland receive an extra-territorial traffic zone approximately in line from Butow to Danzig or Dirschau in which to lay down a motor road and a four track railway line.

"Road and railway shall be so constructed that the Polish lines of communication are not affected, namely, they shall pass either over or under the latter. The breadth of this zone shall be fixed at one kilometre and it is to be German sovereign territory. Should plebiscite be favourable to Germany, Poland is to obtain rights analogous to those accorded to Germany to similar extra-territorial communication by road and railway for the purpose of free and unrestricted communication with her port of Gdynia.

(9) "In the event of the Corridor returning to the German Reich the latter declares its right to proceed to an exchange of population with Poland to the extent to which the nature of the Corridor lends itself thereto;

(10) "Any special right desired by Poland in the port of Danzig would be negotiated on a basis of territory against similar rights to be granted to Germany in the port of Gdynia.

Merely Mercantile Towns

(11) "In order to remove any feeling in this area that either side was being threatened Danzig and Gdynia would have the character of exclusively mercantile towns, that is to say, without military installations and military fortifications.

(12) "The Peninsula of Hela, which as a result of the plebiscite might go either to Poland or to Germany would in either case have similarly to be demilitarised.

Mutual Compensation

(13) "Since the Government of the German Reich has most vehement complaints to make against Polish treatment of minorities and since the Polish Government for their part feel obliged to make complaints against Germany both parties declare their agreement to have these complaints laid before an international committee of inquiry, whose task would be to examine all complaints as regards economic or physical damage and any other acts of terrorism. Germany and Poland undertake to make good, economic or other damage done to minorities on either side since the year 1918 or to cancel expropriation as the case may be or to provide complete compensation to persons affected for this and any other encroachments on their economic life.

Complete Security To Minorities

"In order to free Germans, who may be left in Poland and Poles, who may be left in Germany from a feeling of being outlawed by all nations and in order to render them secure against being called upon to perform an action or to render services incompatible with their national sentiments Germany and Poland agree to guarantee the rights of both the minorities by means of the most comprehensive and binding agreement in order to guarantee to these minorities the preservation, the free development and practical application of their nationality (vokstum) and in particular to permit for this purpose such organisation as they may consider necessary. Both the parties undertake not to call upon members of minority for military service.

"In the event of agreement on the basis of these proposals Germany and Poland declare themselves ready to decree and to carry out immediate demobilisation of their armed forces.

"Further measures necessary for more rapid execution of the above arrangement shall be agreed upon by both Germany and Poland conjointly."

Appeal For Immediate Modus Vivendi

Telegram from His Majesty's Government to Sir Nevile Henderson sent at 11 a.m. on 31st August. Please inform the German Government that we understand that the Polish Government are taking steps to establish contact with them through the Polish Ambassador in Berlin. Please also ask them whether they agree to the necessity for securing an immediate provisional 'modus vivendi' as regards Danzig. We have already put this point to the German Government. Would they agree that M. Buckhardt might be employed for this purpose if it were possible to secure his services?"—Reuter.

King Signs Mobilisation

LONDON, September 1.

At a Privy Council meeting the King signed Orders in Council for complete mobilisation of the Navy, Army and Air Force.—Reuter.

POLISH PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO NATION

WARSAW, September 1.

President Moscicki has broadcast an appeal to the whole nation to rally to arms and "give a proper reply to the German Aggressor as you have so often done in the past."—Reuter.

GERMAN FLEET BOMBARDING GDYNIA

HELSINKI, September 2.

According to unconfirmed reports the German fleet is bombarding Gdynia.

According to reports reaching here fifty German 'planes took part in the bombing of Katowice early this morning.—Reuter.

Prices Of All Goods Up By 25 P. C. In City

Reaction To European Crisis; Mysterious Meetings Of Germans In Consulate

While the news boys in the city rushed the streets with placards that announced the firing of the first bullet on the Polish front, the man in the street to whom war was an imaginary spectre for the last one week of suspense, stood aghast and asked:—"How will it affect me?"

The grocer, the cloth dealer and the petty hawker thought of the profit he would make on his goods and immediately decided upon a 25 per cent increase. Some of them went even higher up to 40 per cent.

IN GERMAN CONSULATE

From the morning on Friday the local German Consulate was the scene of mysterious conferences, and confabulations behind closed doors. All the German citizens, who matter, including two women, met in the room in secret conclave, obviously to discuss what they should do. When with bent heads and bowed shoulders they emerged from the Consulate it looked as though a thunder-bolt had fallen at their feet and deprived them of their power of speech Sighting a small regiment of pressmen waiting for them at the door, they looked at each other vacantly and to a fusillade of questions there was but one much-laboured "we haye no news", followed by an incoherent "we want no pressmen today". The Consul followed ed by the other consular officials made a concerted rush to the lift as soon as it came up as though the pressmen had polluted the "Aryan" air about the premises of the Consulate, leaving the journalists gaping with open mouths with their unfinished questions.

A brigade of unemployed Goan cooks and butlers who were lined up in front of the P. &O. offices could not contain themselves for joy and were singing merrily for at last they had jobs; the hungry days and the landlord's insolence were already chapters of past history.

To the thousands of unemployed young men in the city, educated and otherwise, the war has broken like a ray of hope on their bleak horizon. Even the young city-doctors who found the improving health conditions of the city detrimental to their practice are thinking of going to the carnage of the war-front where patients will be plentiful.

GERMAN REFUGEES IN CITY

The German refugees in the city most of whom have no naturalisation certificate present a pathetic picture. On the one hand there is jubilation because they honestly feel that Hitler will definitely meet his Waterloo this time; on the other hand, there is wide-spread fear that they would soon be interned with the other Germans; also a feeling of disappointment that they will not have the opportunity of throwing their weight on the side of the democracies.

After the first flush of excitement had subsided, the citizens began to deliberate on the security of the city from enemy planes. While the more educated among them realised the city's vulnerability, the man in the street was not touched by any considerations except those affecting his meagre purse.

RAJEN BABU AWAITS JAWAHAR'S ARRIVAL

Emergency Meeting Of Congress Cabinet

RANCHI, Sept. 2.

In view of the outbreak of Polish-German hostilities, it is understood that it has been decided to hold an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee immediately on the return to India of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from China.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is in communication with other members of the Committee in this connection.

Though Mahatma Gandhi has expressed his willingness in reply to Dr. Rajendra Prasad's enquiry to come to Ranchi or to any other place, the Congress President may consider suitable for holding the meeting, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has again wired to Gandhiji, leaving it to him to decide the venue. Some members of the Committee, have, it is learnt, meanwhile suggested Wardha as the venue.

The final decision in regard to the date and venue is expected to be announced to-morrow following the receipt of a reply from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Congress President is also likely to make a statement on the subject.—A. P.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE TWO DEGREES BELOW NORMAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a week of continual rainfall, Bombay experienced a welcome return to normal conditions. The day broke with skies clear. There was practically no rain last night and to-day morning

The total amount of rainfall till June 1, is 49.93 inches. This is still 7.13 inches below normal.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83.4 degrees, being 2 degrees below normal and the minimum was 75.4 degrees, being normal.

RECRUITMENT AND CONGRESS POLICY

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

Instructions have been issued to all subordinate Congress Committees by the Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee directing them to explain at peaceful Congress meetings to the people in general the policy of the Congress towards recruitment as laid down in the Congress resolution.

This is with reference to reports coming from certain parts of the province to the effect that recruitment is already going on in the province on behalf of the British.—United Press.

European British Subjects

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Regarding registration of European British subjects required by the Ordinance. it is announced that all European British subjects to whom the Ordinance is applicable are required to register whether they have registered themselves with the European Association or not.—United Press.

DIPLOMA IN GYNAECOLOGY

The first examination for the Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics, which was instituted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay in 1938, was held in August 1939. Out of the four candidates who had appeared at the examination the following three have passed:

Ramchandra Hanumant Acharya.
Champaklal Lallubhai Jhaveri.
Kamala Trimbak Korke (Miss).

NEW FACTS

Write, or call, at once for FREE copy of "Physical Fitness for Marriage" and learn new scientific facts vital to your Happiness. **Brijmohan & Co. Bombay, 1.** Phone 30230.

Prohibition Unemployment Officer

There appears to be some misapprehension among the public as regards the duties of the Employment Officer who has recently been appointed by Government to deal with unemployment resulting from Prohibition. Persons whose unemployment has no relation whatsoever with Prohibition are applying to him for assistance. Such applications will not be considered or replied to by him. He will only assist those, who have been thrown out of employment as a result of the introduction of Prohibition.

Railway Carriage Wheels Kill A Man

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of death due to laceration of muscles being the result of an accidental fall on his thigh of a pair of railway carriage wheels which he was adjusting on a turn-table in the discharge of his duties in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop (Parel) was returned by the jury at the inquest held on Ganpat Kondiba.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL FROM SECOND FLOOR

At the inquest held on Jaimati Amritlal (2) the Coroner's jury returned the verdict of death due to accidental fall from the second floor of a building in Cavel Cross Lane.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF KHAR EXPLOSION DIES

Sultanbai Alimahomed who received severe injuries in an explosion at Khar on July 15 died yesterday in K. E. M. Hospital at about 8-30 a.m.

A verdict of accident death was returned on her by the City Coroner's jury, to-day.

Saturday's Races At Poona

Panaster Trounces Smart Opposition In Criterion

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Rain before racing commenced spoilt what should have been an excellent afternoon's sport. Form was difficult to follow in the circumstances and most of the result were of the surprise order.

Panaster's success in the Criterion was most popular since his owner Mrs. P. D. Bolton is a great patroness of the sport and races for the love of the sport.

Bromley had a most successful afternoon in the saddle and was the only jockey to record a double.

Bought before the race by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir at a record price for an Indian bred; Eastern Pride raced in his old owner's colours and gave the more seasoned Advance a tough fight before going down in the all-India Produce Stakes. The running of the Silveris colt made it plain that the Stewards were perfectly justified in taking the action that they did against O'Neale who rode the horse in the Patiala Plate a fortnight ago.

LADY OWNER'S SUCCESS

The Criterion which Mrs. P. D. Bolton's Panaster won easily yesterday is among the most popular events in the Poona programmes. Its prestige was far from disparaged on this occasion—for many seasons. A good class field paraded and a well-backed horse ridden by a popular jockey, triumphed. The state of the going and the fact that it was a slow run race were factors in favour of the son of Pantheon who is a stayer of useful ability. Though well beaten by the winner the Kolhapur owned Diamond Shower proved the best among the others who included the well favoured Gay Lover—winner of this event last year. Le Duc was in the minor placing and should improve in this effort.

The Bhopal owned Advance's better class told in the all-India Produce Stakes which he won in the style as should all such good favourites. Eastern pride, a rank disappointment at his last essay, was a good second, his showing in this company, making it abundantly clear that we had not seen the best that is in him when he failed so ignominionusly in the Patiala Plate, Division I Jayant an honest performer, was third and Miss Lena fourth.

UNEXPECTED WINNER

The result of the race for H. H. the First Aga Khan Commemoration Plate was totally at variance with popular expectation. None of the fancied horses were in the fighting Amin al Iraq, with no claims to greatness made a sorry example of a big troop winning by five lengths from Manik Prasad, who had heretofore not shown any ability to stay over a middle distance. Saifal Nusser was a minor place-getter, but Seventh Heaven, Royal Rival, Firpo, Legion and Tohalla made a poor showing. Twain was the only non-acceptor in the Baldoyle Plate in which some smart class II sprinters figured. Victory belonged to Toltec, a 14 to 1 chance, ridden by Eude, Jovial Prince was runner-up with Golden Beam, the subject of heavy investments, third.

In irresistible form at the moment Gangasagar II won the Lincoln Plate, Division I in fine style involving in defeat, Cercello, Cavalier and several others. The son of Roseen Soleil has now done enough to merit promotion. Diagonal headed the market operations, but failed to act in the mud and was early out of the reckoning.

SEA BATTLE MAKES NO MISTAKE

Unplaced when last saddled Sea Battle, carrying the purple and black jacket of Mr. Sion Nessim romped home in the mud in the Lincoln Plate, Division II thereby giving E. Britt, his only riding success of the afternoon. Dick Tapper and Billard, both very well supported secured minor placings.

Expected to step up on the form previously shown Eddy was a good winner in the Bhamburda Plate, Division I which he won in easy fashion from Droichead Nua, Anita and twelve others. He is a five year old chestnut horse by Rosolio out of current and is trained by the ex-jockey D.. Balfour. Aftalon though he ran well could not act in the going. In more racing like conditions, he must score again.

Commended in these columns as one to follow Red Minx duly obliged in the Bhamburda Plate, Division II, wherein backers voted solidly for Not Out. The Epenard filly obviously likes the top of the ground and could not act in the going. Red Minx had good handling from A. Majid Khan and won well from Gold Gainer and Rathita. Scotch showed good speed which she may turn to account before long.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs. extra.

H.H. the Prince of Berar's RED MINX 7-7, A. Mujeed Khan .. 1
Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 8-3, Takhatsingh 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's RATHITA 8-12, ... 3
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's SCOTCH 8-0, ... 4

Not run: Mukama 9-3, School Quad 8-7, Red Gold 8-7, Kirit 8-2.

Won by 1 length 1-1|2 lengths, neck.

Time: 1 min. 20 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 89 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

H.H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8st. 7lbs. Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st. 4lbs. Arabs 4 years old to carry 7st. 11lbs.

Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10lbs. extra.

Allowances—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Mr. J.T. Lalvani's AMIN AL IRAQ 7-4 (cd. 7-7), Bromley 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's MANIK PRASAD 7-4 (cd. 7-9), Britt 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER 7-11 (cd. 7-13), Evans 3
Mr. Manton's WHEEL OF FORTUNE 9-0, Morley 4

Not run: Al Hamil 9-3, Golden Ticket 8-4, Banash Amer 7-4.

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 28 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 282 for win; Rs. 65, Rs. 43 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by D.D. Ghista.

THE ALL INDIA PRODUCE STAKES—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000 and 10 per cent. in addition of the advertised value of the winning stakes to the breeder of the winner.

For Indian horses three, four and five years old only (i.e. Horses foaled in 1936, 1935 and 1934).

3 years old to carry 7st. 8lbs. 4 years old to carry 8st. 10lbs. 5 years old to carry 9st. 1lb.

Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1937, of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs. Winners after the above date, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 5lbs. in addition to the above penalty.

Allowance—Mares and fillies 3lbs. Maidens 5lbs. in addition.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 9-13, H. Jones 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's EASTERN PRIDE 7-8, ... 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 9-6, Evans 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA 8-7, Raffaele 4

Not run: Amulet 9-13, Silver Armour 9-1, Finis 7-3, Gold Dish 7-0, Oh Yeah 7-6, Fancy Glen 7-0.

Won by 1 length, 1|2 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 34-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Sion F. Nissim's SEA BATTLE 8-0, E. Britt 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER 8-11, Cook 2
Mrs. A. Moore's BILLARD 8-5, Rylands 3
Mr. A. Higgins' AUTOLAND 8-12, Bromley 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 2-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 49-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Division I)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750, Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II 8-7, Cook 1
Mr. A. Higgins' CERCELLO 8-7, Morley 2
Messrs. R. K. F. Singh and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's CAVALIER 9-4, Evans 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIRVAN 8-5, Selby 4

Not run: Fighting Force 7-13.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 min. 48-1|5 secs.

Winner trained by V.V. Powar.

THE CRITERION—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. P. D. Bolton's PANASTER 7-5 (cd. 7-6), Bromley 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-4 (cd. 8-5), Cook 2
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas' LE DUC 7-11, Eude 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GAY LOVER 8-7, Rook ... 4

Not run: Desert Night 8-7, Who's Who 7-7.

Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 3-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 16-3|5 secs|

Tote paid Rs. 58 for win; Rs. 33, Rs. 21 and Rs. 50 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC 7-12, Eude 1
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE 7-13, Gallivan 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 8-2, Burn 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON 8-4, Rook 4

Not run: Twain 8-8.

Tote paid Rs. 146 for win; Rs. 34, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. D. W. Balfour & Mr. M. Bhorilal's EDDY 8-12, Rylands 1
Mr. G. McElligott's DROICHEAD NUA 8-2, Burn 2
Mr. T. G. Khattau's ANITA 8-3, Eude 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON 9-0, Cook 4

Winner trained by Mr. D. W. Balfour.

Not run: Galahad Star 9-0, Mona Liza 8-1, Loveable 7-13, Morning Gun 7-8.

Tote paid Rs. 69 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 37 for places.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Gali ka Gawaiya 8-7 Nrityaki 8-15 Sitara Ke Sitare 8-30 Prabhu Se Preet 8-45 Prit Ke Geet 9-0 J. L. Ranade 9-30 Recitations from Gathas by Rati Dorabji 9-45 G. M. Nagpuri 10-0 Ishtiyaq Ahmed 10-15 Akhtaribai Faizabadi 10-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-40 Gangubai of Hubli 11-25 E. R. Ali 11-35 Bhavgeets 11-45 Dancing to Radio 11-55 G. M. Nagpuri 12-10 Kumar Gandharv Nagpuri.

12-10 p. m. Kumar Gandharv 12-30 A I R Quartet 12-35 Horiki--Harkaten 12-45 J. L. Ranade 1-15 Hamid Husain 1-25 Bilawal 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's hour 6-0 G. J. Watve 6-10 Bhajan Party 6-30 Ishtiyaq Ahmed 6-40 Kumar Gandharv 7-0 Kafi on Jaltarang 7-10 Worlikar and Party 7-20 Popular Ghazals 7-35 Recitations from Gujarati Poetry by Manu H. Desai 7-45 J. L. Ranade 8-10 Adventures of Ustadji Gustadji (Gujarati play) 8-30 Sport by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 8-45 G. M. Nagpuri 8-55 Talk of Town 9-35 Czech Phil. Orchestra 9-50 Emmi Marcus (Pianoforte) 10-0 La Boheme Opera in 4 Acts. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1

9-35 Bai Gangubai 10-30 Epilogue.

B B C Programme

7-30 Ballad recitals by Arthur Reckless (Baritone). 7-45 Troise and his mandoliers. 8-30 Under Big Ben. 8-45 Religious Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 to 10-25 Sport. 11-0 Famous Fusses. (Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood). 11-30 News. 11-50 Sports.

Holders Out Of Rovers Cup

Mhow Gunners' Surprisingly Easy Victory: Bangalore Muslims Completely Off Colour

28TH FIELD REGT. R. A. - - - - - - - - - - 2
(Rouse and Hodgson)
BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders) - - - - - - - - - - Nil.

Over 7,000 persons, representing the biggest gathering of local soccer fans, assembled for the All-India Rovers Tournament this season, had the mortification of seeing the Bangalore Muslims, holders and twice winners of the Rovers Trophy, make a surprisingly tame and inglorious exit from the Tournament at the hands of the 28th Field Regt. R. A. from Mhow—the Gunners scoring a signal two clear goals' triumph in their quarter-final encounter replayed on the Cooperage ground last evening.

Holders Completely Off Colour

Whereas the Soldiers played a robust, often brilliant game throughout—the Holders were, barring Kaderavelu and Natesan, miserably off colour and could do nothing right during sixty minutes' play.

After a scoreless earlier half, Rouse opened the Gunners' account beating Kaderavelu with a magnificent hard drive into the top of the net in the 6th minute after resumption (1—0). 3 minutes later Hodgson scored the second and last goal of the match, for the soldiers with a smart angular tap during a melee in the goal-mouth (2—0).

(More details of the game will appear to-morrow).

RESULT:

28TH FIELD REGT. R. A. 2
BANGALORE MUSLIMS
(Holders) ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

28TH FIELD REGT. R.A.:—Duffall, Bedford and Taylor, Daniels (Captain), Platt and Duggan, Hodgson, Coyne, Rouse, Breen and Oliver.

BANGALORE MUSLIMS:—Kaderavelu, Paru and Khayoom, Fazlulla, Khader and Lakshman, Boosey, Basith (Captain), D'Cruse, Natesan and Karim (Jnr.).

REFEREE:—Mr. Hudson.

To-day's Match (Rovers Cup)

(COOPERAGE)
QUARTER-FINAL RE-PLAY
5-35 p.m. Calcutta Rangers v. Suffolks.

Cricket

U. P. C. A.'S LEAD

QUADRANGULAR ON NON-COMMUNAL BASIS

According to a report emanating from authoritative quarters in Allahabad it is reliably understood that Mr. Mansur Alam, Honorary General Secretary, U. P. Cricket Association, proposes to hold a U. P. Cricket Quadrangular tournament at a prominent place in the U. P. on an entirely new and non-communal basis, on behalf of the U. P. Cricket Association, which would tend to revive interest in cricket in the United Provinces.

He proposes that four terms to compete in the Quadrangular should consist of the U. P. Military, the U. P. Railways, the U. P. Universities and the Rest.

LESLIE RUNNING CUP

G. Marley Wins Gold Medal For Fastest Time

G. Marley of the Calcutta Rangers won the Gold Medal for the fastest time in the Leslie Running Cup finishing first in 12-4|5 secs. in the deciding race, run between him and three other competitors, who had all previously tied with 13 secs., on the Cooperage ground last evening.

Soccer

Six-a-Side Soccer League

F. A. TO TRY NEW EXPERIMENT AT BIG INDOOR STADIUMS DURING SUMMER

Stanley Halsey writing in the "Daily Express" says:—

"The Football Association are soon to discuss something new in English football—a six-a-side Soccer League to run during the summer at big indoor stadiums.

This six-a-side affair is the pet plan of a group of financially comfortable northern sportsmen; men who have worked hard to establish themselves in business, and now find in watching football the sort of relaxation other business folk find in playing golf.

A representative of the group has contacted the Football Association secretary and presented to him the outline of the summer-Soccer plan. He was told that under present close-season ruling players were barred from playing in this type of football.

But the Lancaster-gate official also emphasised that the F. A. are deeply keen to further the interests of football and if this six-a-side plan is submitted in detail the F. A. will certainly discuss it.

It will have to be presented to county associations, of course, to test what is the attitude of the local soccer authorities. Men backing the move are working out full details, aims and objects of the competition. These will be presented to the F. A. in a week or two's time.

SUCCESS OF SCOTTISH 5-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

When the project is on a firmer, fuller basis it will be put up to big indoor sport stadiums like Harringay, Wembley, Earls Court, Nottingham, Glasgow and others, some of which at the moment are skeletons of steel and scaffolding, but booked just the same to become indoor sports centres of major towns.

The success of the Scottish five-a-side competitions proves there is an eager public for summers football. If summer continue as wet as this, indoor football will be a cinch.

The game will be played with a smaller type of football, specially designed footwear, smaller goals, and probably on some type of matting pitch.

Team formation will be goalkeeper, two backs, or rather back-halves combined, and three forwards. Throw-ins would be eliminated, and the game would go twenty minutes each way. . . . I'm told that private rehearsals went off very excitingly."

Bengal Football Assn.

"ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT BLUNDER"

B. F. A. CRITICIZED BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS!

Mr. P. K. Chatterji, President of the Jhansi Heroes and a member of the newly formed B. F. A. is reported to have said:

"Like the formation of the Forward Bloc, the creation of the Bengal Football Association is another magnificent blunder. All delinquents and dissatisfied parties are mustering strong under the sheltering standard of the Muhammedan Sporting Club camouflaged by a few figure heads.

"The political dogma of disobedience has sown the seed of disruption, indiscipline and defence of authority, breaking the bonds of law and order in sport. The pity of it is that the Bengal Ministry is backing the indiscipline and disruptive tendency, by actively associaing themselves with the affair and emphasising the theory that two provincial football associations can run side by side.

NEEDLESS.

"If this materializes a day might come when some dissatisfied lot of Bengals might urge the necessity of another ministry with a Hindu majority, and in these two to carry on the Government in mutual goodwill as according to its president, Mr. N. R. Sirkar, Bengal is wide enough for two industries, each to live and let live and that their healthy rivalry may even further the cause of the people.

"The advocates of the new sporting body have announced that unlike the present I. F. A., they have formed a democratic and national body. I fail to understand how the I. F. A. is not considered to be a democratic and popular body. If the constitution is defective, it can be rectified and reconstructed with the help of the majority, without starting a fresh organisation."

No M.C.C. Tour?

Almost Certain Decision Of Lord's Authorities

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON: SEPT. 1.

I UNDERSTAND THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE GOING ON BETWEEN THE INDIAN BOARD OF CONTROL AND M. C. C. WHETHER TO ABANDON OR NOT THE FORTHCOMING VISIT OF THE ENGLISH TEAM TO INDIA.

TO-DAY AT LORD'S I WAS INFORMED THAT SO FAR NOTHING WAS HEARD OUTSIDE INDIA ABOUT THE CANCELLATION OF THE TOUR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM SAYS:—ENQUIRIES AT LORD'S REVEALED THAT M. C. C. TOUR OF INDIA IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE CANCELLED. NO MOVE HAS YET BEEN MADE, BUT DECISION IS EXPECTED TO-MORROW.—REUTER.

NO CONVEYANCE IN POONA

All Taxi, Bus And Tonga Drivers On Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)
KIRKEE, Sept.1.

All taxi, bus and tonga drivers have gone on strike and it will be a sorry outlook for those travelling by the race specials, from Bombay, when they arrive in Poona and find themselves stranded at the station without any means of conveyance to the race course.

There are many taxi and tonga drivers who would like to earn a few rupees in these strenuous days, but they are afraid to venture forth, as they are afraid of being stoned and mobbed by the Union formed to prevent them from plying for hire.

All this trouble has come aaout because it is rumoured here that a bus service is being shortly inaugurated for service in the Poona City.

Everyone's sympathy is with the tongawallah, as he finds it most difficult to make both ends meet: having to compete with taxi drivers. Not only have they to contend against this competition, but they aer under-paid by passengers and obtain little or no relief, satisfaction from the Police when they represent their grievances. Theirs is a sorry plight indeed!

Irrespective of what transpires the Police should rise to their responsibilities and see that passengers by the race specials are in no way incommoded.

Borsad Municipal Election

NADIAD, Sept. 1.

The following members are decleared elected at the Borsad Municipal Elections:—

1. Sjt. Bhajibhai, 2. Sjt. Nagarbhai Govindbhai, 3. Sjt. Kantilal Ganpatram. 4. Sjt. Khimchand Pitjubhai, 5. Sjt. Mangalbhai Kabhai, 6. Sjt. Shanabhai Damabhai, 7. Shrimati Shikuben, 8. Sjt. Somabhai Bapuji, 9. Sjt. Bapulal Motilal, 10. Sjt. Mahijibhai Kishorbhai, 11. Sjt. Haribhai Shanabhai, 12. Sjt Amankhan Kalekhan Pathan, 13. Sjt Ibrahim Kasamkhan Pathan. 14. Sjt. Jafarali Ahmadali Malek and 15. Sjt. Mahmadbeg Bhulabhai.

NO CANCELLATION OF SATURDAY'S FIXTURES

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Football Association announce that a message has been received from the Home Office saying that the situation at the present time does not warrant matches to-morrow being cancelled.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ADJOURNED TO MONDAY

Bombay Finance Act Amending Bill Under Consideration

POONA: Sept. 2.

The Bombay Legislative Council which met this afternoon to discuss the Bill to amend the Bombay Finance Act (passed yesterday by the Assembly), adjourned after a 40-minute sitting to Monday to enable the Opposition members to submit amendments.

After the first reading of the Bill was moved by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, Prof. Sohrab Davar protested that the House had not been given an opportunity to consider the Bill, which was passed only yesterday by the Lower House. He submitted that the House should be adjourned to a future date.

Mr. S. C. Joshi on a point of order, submitted that the Bill could be moved only after seven days of the circulation of the Bill. It could however, be moved if the President had suspended the standing order.

Mr. Shantilal H. Shah said that no time was required for moving Bills in the Council provided it had been passed by the Lower House.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe observed that it would be unjust to members who had come from long distances to be asked to go back. He wished the first reading of the Bill should be completed to-day and amendments might be taken up on Monday. The members also had enough time to table amendments by that time.

The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, the President, said that apart from the question of time to consider the Bill, he pointed out that in view of the critical European situation, many members who were merchants, would like to be back to their headquarters. There were others, who had come from long distances and they would be put to considerable inconvenience.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani supporting the adjournment of the House till Monday submitted that the Bill could be passed in one day.

The Hon. Mr. M. M Pakwasa, adjourning the House till Monday declared that the Bill was very important. It was circulated to members only late this morning. Apart from war or personal inconvenience to some members, he had to see to the rights of the Opposition members. He, therefore adjourned the House to meet on Monday morning.—A.P.

Australia And New Zealand To Stand By Britain

MELBOURNE: Sept. 2.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, in a stirring speech said: "We stand by Britain." The statement declared there was unity in the Empire ranks—one king, flag and cause.

NEW ZEALAND'S FULL CO-OPERATION

WELLINGTON.—Mr. Fraser, Acting Prime Minister, in a broadcast to the nation, promised New Zealand's fullest co-operation with Britain. The military authorities are besieged with offers of service, and the Territorials are completely organised and ready.—Reuter.

THE HAGUE, September 2.

At the request of the German Government, the Netherlands Government has agreed to look after German interests in Poland. —Reuter.

LONDON:—The Dispatch of all firstclass mail by air to the Empire. Egypt and Iraq has been suspended.

India & International Situation

Call To Implement National Decision

The third day of the National Struggle Week organised by the Left Consolidation Committee was observed in Bombay as Anti-War Day. A crowded public meeting was held at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Mr. Nariman, in the course of his speech, recalled the Conference held in the Town Hall in 1917 when Lokmanya Tilak was forced to leave the Hall. The Lokmanya had then declared that India's help to Britain should be preceded by a treaty between India and Britain as two indifferent nations. But those who had gathered at the Town Hall rejected the proposal. The result of the Great War showed how the Lokmanya's fears came true. India could not make a similar mistake. The Congress had now taken up the position of resistance to war, and that policy should be implemented. Such opportunities as they had at present, came only once in the life, time of a nation and it was the duty of every Indian to utilise it for achieving his country's freedom. He hoped that there would be no vacillation over the question now.

CHAMBERLAIN ATTACKED

Mr. B. T. Ranadive launched an attack on Mr. Chamberlain whom he blamed for the present crisis. He said that the Indian people sympathised with the Polish people; but that could not be an excuse to support Mr. Chamberlain's policy. He was the last man who would fight for Democracy and Freedom. The betrayal of Abyssinia. Czechoslovakia, Albania and Spain were still fresh in their minds. He then read out the statement issued by the Bombay Left Consolidation Committee calling on the Congress Working Committee to give a definite and bold lead.

The representative of the Congress Socialist Party who next addressed the meeting deplored that they found the country unprepared to implement the national decision when Europe was already in flames.

NOT A MATTER OF BARGAINING

Proceeding the speaker said that the Congress policy of War Resistance was not a weapon of bargaining with British Imperialism. It was based on the high ideal of Democracy and Peace. If worked out on that noble basis India would at once be the bulwark of freedom of all oppressed peoples of the world. They were looking to India for a bold lead.

The meeting then terminated.

LEFTIST APPEAL TO CONGRESS CABINET

The Bombay Left Consolidation Committee has issued a statement to the Press on the War situation in the course of which it is stated:—

After weeks of nervous tension War has at last broken out. Soon after this statement appears, Britain in all probability. would have declared War against Germany. The British Government is proclaiming that it is fighting a War to defend Democracy and International Rule of law. India is once again called upon to support the Holy War for civilisation.

RESULT OF CHAMBERLAIN POLICY.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has already declared in unmistakable terms the will of the Indian people. India stands for Democracy and fraternises with the efforts of all Nations struggling for freedom. The Congress has also repeatedly condemned the policy of Mr. Chamberlain, a policy which led to the destruction of the independence of Abyssinia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Albania and which brought about the downfall of Republican Spain, and has prepared the way for Hitler's present aggression against Poland.

It is not at all easy for us in India to believe that Mr. Chamberlain's Government which has all along denied freedom to India and subjected her to continuous exploitation is fighting Democracy. Fascism may be a new phenomenon in Europe, in India it is as old as the Empire.

INDIA'S MIND

The Congress Working Committee therefore, has reflected the true mind of India in protesting against the dispatch of Indian troops abroad and instructing the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly not to attend the present session, and also in asking Congress Ministries to be ready to face the logical consequences in implementing the War Resistance policy of the Congress. The Congress Premiers' Conference was a right step in this direction.

With the outbreak of War, the Working Committee is again meeting to take concrete steps to meet the emergency. While welcoming the decision of the National Leadership to dislocate imperialist machinery from within, we feel that this action must be simultaneously backed up by the unfolding of an All India Movement for War Resistance.

Congress Ministries should not be asked to resign forthwith but function as live units to push through the Congress programme of War Resistance and face dismissal by the Governors and the consequent suspension of the present Constitution.

The dismissal of the Ministries should be a signal for the launching of a nationwide struggle against Imperialism.

UNITY AND SOLIDARITY

In order to make this campaign a great success, in order that India may triumph over forces of War and imperialist repression; National unity and solidarity in the Country is essential. We would request the Working Committee to withdraw all disciplinary action taken against Congressmen and help to create the proper atmosphere in the Congress and the country for the arduous fight ahead. We would also urge that in this crisis representatives of the Trade Unions and Kisan Sabhas be consulted, especially of those trade unions which are concerned with the transport section.

CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL MATERIALS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Ministry of Supply has made orders for the control of essential materials including iron and steel, wool, jute, silk, rayon, timber, paper and leather. Controllers have been appointed for various materials.

The Ministry of Health in a statement on Friday's hospital evacuation says that 23,000 stretcher cases were moved including three thousand from the County of London. A number of patients fit to be sent home is estimated at between 70 and 80 thousand. It is now estimated that at least 150,000 beds are already available for casualties in England and Wales.—Reuter.

LATE MR. G. V. KAPADIA AND MR. L. R. TAIRSEE

B. P. C. C.'s Tribute: Valuable Quotas To Congress Cause Recalled

Two condolence resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held at the Congress House. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. was in the chair.

The following were the two resolutions:—

"The B. P. C. C. places on record their sense of profound sorrow at the sad and premature death of Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, one of the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., who breathed his last on 28th August 1939. Sjt. Kapadia was a member of the B.P.C.C. since 1930, and was one of the General Secretaries of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay. A Congress worker of great abilities and still greater sacrifices, Sjt. Kapadia rendered valuable services to the cause of the country by participating in both the C. D. movements of 1930 and 1932, and suffering imprisonments as a consequence. By nature an amiable man, he was a great fighter in the National cause. In his death the B.P.C.C. and the City of Bombay have lost a promising young National worker of rare qualities.

2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased, with an expression of the B.P.C.C.'s sympathy in their sad bereavement."

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. TAIRSEE

"The B.P.C.C. deeply regrets the sad death of Sjt. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee who died on August 30, 1939, after a prolonged illness. The late Mr. Tairsee was a Treasurer of the B.P.C.C. in its very early days in 1921-1922, and a Secretary of the B.P.C.C. between 1921 and 1923. He was also a member of the A.I.C.C. in 1921. He was one of the member of the Bombay Tilak Swaraj Fund Trust Committee, and also one of the Trustees to the Property Holders of the B.P.C.C. from 1924 to 1938. Mr Tairsee was a fearless fighter in the national cause, and his long public life and his association with numerous public bodies bear testimony to the spirit of independence and fearlessness which he brought to bear on everything he did. By his death the City of Bombay has lost a patriot of sterling qualities. The B.P.C.C. puts on record its appreciation of the services that he rendered to the cause of the country

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the B.P.C.C.'s sympathy in their sad bereavement.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

"That as a mark of respect to the memory of Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia and Sjt. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee the meeting do now adjourn without transacting any business for the day."

Mr. Nagindas Master referring to the death of Mr. Gunvantlal Kapadia stated that it was now ten years since he joined the Civil Disobedience movement. His devotion to the cause of the country, his services and sacrifices had won him a high position among the Congress workers. It would be really difficult for them now to fill the void for a long time.

Glowing tributes were also paid to the memory of late Mr. L. R. Tairsee who was described by Mr. Nagindas T. Master as a fearless fighter whose frank behaviour and expressions had endeared him to a large number of friends.

WAR CABINET FOR BRITAIN

New Members To Be Sworn In To-day At Privy Council Meeting

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON: Sept. 2.

There is an air of calm confidence and determination in Britain ever since the news reached London that the "Mad Dogs of Europe"—Hitler and his Nazi Government—set out on their last bloody adventure. Although many people had not seen eye to eye with Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy, the nation now is united and determined to secure military victory over Fascism and what Mr. Chamberlain called Hitler's "senseless ambition."

The people have accepted the Premier's statement that "the time has come for action rather than for speech," and everywhere in the country people are rushing to recruiting depots to enlist in His Majesty's three forces.

I understand that all members of the Government, both Cabinet and junior Ministers, have placed their resignations in the hands of the Premier to facilitate the appointment of a War Cabinet, which will be sworn in when the King holds his Privy Council meeting in the morning.

Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Sir Archibald Sinclair are expected to join, whereas the Labour Party may refrain from joining it for the present

GENERAL MOBILISATION IN SWITZERLAND

BERNE, September 1.
There will be general mobilisation to-morrow.—Reuter.

MILITARY GUARDS RADIO STATION

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

The Lucknow Branch of the All-India Radio is being guarded by the Military since last evening. This is the first time that the United Provinces experienced military activity here in connection with the War situation.—United Press

300,000 CHILDREN QUIT LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 2.

It is announced that 300,000 school children have been evacuated from London alone yesterday and the remainder are being evacuated today.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

LISBON, Sept. 2.

It is officially stated that Portugal intends to remain neutral.—Reuter.

NORTHERN COUNTRIES DECLARE NEUTRALITY

STOCKHOLM, September 1.

The Governments of Northern countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden—have simultaneously published declarations proclaiming their absolute neutrality.—Reuter.

STAND-BY ORDERS FOR CALCUTTA POLICE

CALCUTAA, Sept. 2

The entire police staff of Calcutta have received stand-by orders and they have been telephonically ordered to keep themselves ready for any emergency at a moment's notice. Police officers have been on duty in their respective police stations for the last twenty-four hours.—United Press.

Censorship Staff Called To Service

SIMLA, September 2.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary says:—

"WHEREAS in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council a state of emergency has arisen now, therefore, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that Officers of the Army in India, Reserve of Officers belonging to the category I-C Censorship Staff, who have accepted or volunteered for service in an emergency, are hereby called to Army Service.—A. P.

CONGRESS TO ADOPT LESS HOSTILE ATTITUDE?

Working Committee Meeting To Decide On Question Of Participation In War

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

It is reported that in view of Germany's attack on Poland Congress Working Committee is going to assemble as soon possible.

It appears that the anti-war resolution may be revised in some respects at next meeting of the Working Committee. What form this new resolution will take cannot be exactly envisaged at present, but some informed circles believe that the Congress Working Committee may decide to adopt less hostile and uncompromising attitude towards India's participation in war than it has hitherto displayed.

It may take up attitude of not discouraging India's participation in favour of Britain.

While it may refuse "actively" support Britain. It may mean that the Congress may not carry on active propaganda against India's participation in war in favour of Britain and thereby place obstacles in the way of Britain.

Some such orientation in Congress policy is foreshadowed in political quarters here

Pandit Nehru's attitude is not known and his arrival is keenly awaited. It is considered likely that Pandit Nehru will have important say in the matter, and the final attitude of the Working Committee will largely depends upon, Pandit Nehru's views.

It is also considered likely that Gandhiji's declaration on non-violence may also be included in the Working Committee's next pronouncement.

INDIAN VESSELS COMMANDEERED

S.S. "Vasna" the Persian Gulf mail steamer belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Co. is being fitted up as a hospital ship, for which purpose she has been requisitioned by the R.I.N. Admiralty. Similarly other units belonging to Scindia's and the Mogul Line are, it is learnt also commandeered by the R.I.N. who have supplemented their own fleet with a large number of chartered vessels and are fully prepared for any exigency.

Navy Manouvres In Bombay Port

SIMLA, Sept. 2

As an emergency has arisen the Central Government has authorised the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District to require the authorities exercising jurisdiction over the Port of Bombay to co-operate in carrying out Navy manoeuvres for purposes of defence of the Port while the emergency lasts.—United Press.

BRITAIN ON PEACE MOVE

(Continued from Page 19).

land. The action by the Danzig authorities and the Reichstag yesterday was a final unilateral repudiation of this international instrument which could only be modified by negotiation.

His Majesty's Government do not, therefore, recognise either the validity on which the action of the Danzig authorities is based or the validity of this action itself or the effect given to it by the German Government.

Fourteen minutes later Mr. Chamberlain made an identical statement in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

Prince Edward Handicap

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Prince Edward Handicap, run at Manchester over a distance of two miles, two furlongs, 75 yards, resulted as follows:—

VALENTIN (D. Smith) ... 1
MUBARAK (S. Mirke) 2
WINNEBAR (G. Richards). 3

Twelve ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, one length separated the second and the third.

The winner was trained by Cottrill.

Betting:—8 /1 Valentin; 15/2 Mubarak; 7/1 Winnebar.—Reuter.

INDIA ACT AMENDMENTS

Wedgwood Benn's Appeal To Indians During Debate On Govt. Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 2

Supporting the Government of India Act Amendment Bill in the House of Commons last night Mr. Wedgwood Benn declared that the bill was a war measure and as such we make no criticism on it. But I should like to say one word, as I myself was, for a short time ten years ago, concerned in the matter of the Government of India.

I hope that my words will reach those colleagues in India with whom we co-operated in trying to set up a Free Democracy there. I hope that they realise that in the struggle in which we are about to enter, their cause is ours and our victory will be theirs.

Mr. Reginald Sorensen expressed the sincere hope that some of the provisions of the Bill would not be carried beyond the period of national emergency. He looked upon the bill with certain amount of apprehension. "The Bill certainly limits the development of Democracy in India and I am afraid will be viewed with certain amount of apprehension by Indian nationalists."

Miss Ellen Wilkinson said that there is, among Congress people and those who represent the Indian people, very great deal of sympathy with this country in her fight for liberty. "Even those who had been imprisoned lately have shown the greatest sympathy with this country in its stand against Hitler I suggest that this spirit is not one which should be lightly thrown away and should not be ridden over roughshod by a machine. I hope that these powers will be kept in the background and in that case a great deal more will be undertaken by vast masses of the Indian people in any fight for liberty."

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

POP
MOVIE CHAMPAGNE IS VINEGAR AND BICARBONATE OF SODA. IT MAKES A LOUDER POP THAN THE REAL THING.
ETHELREDA LEOPOLD,
APPEARING IN "RAGE OF PARIS," WAS PRACTICALLY DRAFTED INTO THE MOVIES BY A PRODUCER WHO SAW HER PICTURE IN A MAGAZINE AND SENT HER A CONTRACT WITHOUT WAITING FOR A SCREEN-TEST!
GENE LOCKHART, AFTER FIVE YEARS OF PLAYING COMEDY ROLES AGAINST HIS WISHES, IS CAST IN HIS FIRST REALLY DRAMATIC ROLE IN "ALGIERS".

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	8.42
To-day's opening	8.52
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	8.37
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	4.99
To-day's opening	5.26
Difference	+27
To-day's closing	5.22
Difference	+23
Broach A/M Expectation	Rs. 166/8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 2.

The trading in New York cotton began for October at 8.52/8.51. High level attracted considerable selling practicularly from Bombay, under which prices gradually eased and closed at 8.37.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 165-4 but speculative buying raised the price to Rs. 167. The market closed steady at Rs. 166-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 2. 11-0 a.m.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.35/8.35) 8.52/8.51
December (not received) 8.37/8.36
March (8.06/8.06) not received.

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

American October (5.04) 5.22
American December (4,91) 5.16
Giza October (7.05) 7.14
Giza December (6.96) 7.10

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2.

SILVER			
Silver ready	54	3	0
Silver Bhadrapad	54	4	0
Silver Asho	54	5	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	39	5	0
Gold Bhadrapad	39	6	0
Gold Asho	39	6	0
Sovereign			

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Wheat September	3	3	9
Wheat January	3	8	6
Wheat May	3	8	3
Linseed September	5	5	6
Wheat May	3	5	0
Groundnuts February	31	11	0
Castorseeds September	31	2	0
Castorseeds May	30	13	0
Cottonseeds September	28	7	0
Cottonseeds May	22	7	0

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 2.

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants Association Ltd).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	89	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	88	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th per candy	89	0	0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	89	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	92	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt	12	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	13	0	
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	14	8	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	16	8	0

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	4.25
To-day's opening	not received
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.22

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	4.19
To-day's opening	4.24 nom.
To-day's closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	175.28
To-day's opening	175.62 nom.
To-day's closing	not received

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 2.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (unquoted) unquoted
Dundee September (£24 1/2 sellers) unquoted
Lightning September (£23 1/4 sellers) unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 2.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.24 and then eased to 4.20 with movements thereafter limited.

Franc opened at 175 22 and weakened to 175.50 on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 nominal sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.102) 13.103
New York on Bombay (32.90) 31.75
Berlin on Milan (0.80 3/8) 0.80 3/8
London on Milan (84.00) 81.00 (doubtful).
London on Shanghai (unquoted) unquoted
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 7/8 to 3 15/16 per cent) 3 15/16 per cent
4 months (4 1/8 to 4 1/4 per cent) 5 per cent
6 months (5 to 5 per cent) 5 per cent

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 48 1/4d. trading was moderately active on scattered support but busines swas restricted by prevailing uncertainties.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 48 3/4d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 46 3/4d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, Sept. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper after declining to Rs. 89 closed at Rs. 89-8 at 2 p.m. Later the quotations was marked up to Rs. 90-4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 2.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 44 7/8) dol 46 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/2) dol 29 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 45 1/2) dol 54 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-9-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instruments above mean sea level.

CALCUTTA SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

On the share market jutes were very firm. The market ruled here and almost all popular stocks were appreciated to considerable extent than their last levels. Coals these were also very active and strong. Teas not much interest was shewn in this counter for want of sufficient support. Miscellaneous speculative issues also maintained very strong market and fair business took place in them, other industrials also showed sharp advances over their last quotations on good buying support. Government securities were decidedly weaker market. following are closing quotations.

Government securities 3 1/2 per cent paper Rs. 89/1; 3 1/2 per cent loan (1947/50 101/2 small lot.

Banks: Central Rs. 32/4, Reserve Rs. 104.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur Rs. 13/8, Dhemo Main Rs. 12/6,

Jutes: Anglo-India Rs 328, Barnagore Rs. 152, Budge Budge Rs. 296, Delta Rs. 379 small lot, Howrah Rs. 52/10, Hukumchand Rs. 2/2, Pref Rs. 38, India Rs. 301/8, National Rs. 22/8, Nuddea Rs. 44/10, Northbrook Rs. 32/8, Presidency Rs. 3/10.

Miscellaneous Burma corporation Rs 6, Indian copper Rs. 2/3, Patna elec Rs. 15, Burn and Co. ord Rs. 289, Hukumchand steel ord Rs. 5/4, Indian iron and steel Rs. 27/6, Steel corpn Rs. 13/5, B. I. Corpn. Rs. 3/4, British Burma petroleum Rs. 4/4, Ramnugger cane and sugar ordy Rs. 7/4, Upper ganges sugar Fs. 15/4.—A. P

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

To-day's planting shares were easier in sympathy with Govt. securities. Miscellaneous issues remained firm, particularly, Indian Iron and Steel Co., The G.Iteoged market remained easier and prices were purely nominal.

Exchange transactions 3 per cent 1963/65 G. I. loan Rs 96/6, 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 92, 9 2/6 18th Sept. 94/2 small lot, 4 per cent 1960/70 G. I. loan Rs. 108/10 small lot, 5 per cent 1945/55 G. I. loan Rs 112, 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Rs. 111, Reserve Bank of India Rs. 108, 109, Central Bank Rs. 31/8, Bank of Hindustan Rs. 27/4, Imperial Bank of India Rs. 367, Periakarmalai tea Rs 14/8, United Nilgiri tea Rs. 89, Midland rubber Rs. 2/12 small odd lot, Devashola tea Rs. 5/14, Madras elec supply corpn sh 22, Trichy Srirangam elec pref Rs. 107/8, Mysore tobacco Rs. 9/10, Bombay Burma trading Rs. 475/8, Oct. steel corpn. Rs. 12/4, Indian irons Rs. 25, Tata defd Rs 1395 1402/8, 1410, 1415, 1430, 1450, Oct. Tata ordy Rs 288/8, 291/8, 297 Oct.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 2.

Depression near Gwalior has become unimportant. Conditions are markedly unsettled in the north-east angle of the bay where depression may form. Monsoon has been active in East Rajputana, East Gujarat, West Central India and along and near the west United Provinces Hills. Fairly widespread light showers have also occurred in Assam, the Konkan and local showers in the West Central Provinces. A few falls are reported from Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, the West Rajputana and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Mussooree four inches; Dehra Dun three inches; Cox's Bazar, Mahabaleshwar, Khandala two inches; Silchar, Neemuch, Pachmarhi, Mount Abu, Kotah, three-quarters inches; Guna, Bhopal, Bikaner, Jaipur, Brijnagar, Dessa Honavar, half inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-9-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .034 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.4 degrees 1.7 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.4 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.31 inches

Total rainfall during the year 49.94 inches

Weather remark: Rain

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	86	78	0.1	14.9	—5.2
Amraoti	82	71	—	22.3	--
Akola	83	71	—	24.5	+3.1
Ahmedabad	82	74	0.3	19.0	—4.7
Ajmer	82	74	—	7.2	—8.8
Ahmednagar	81	68	T	10.4	—1.1
Ambala	—	—	—	—	--
Allahabad	87	76	T	31.8	+3.0
Benares	92	78	T	24.7	—.04
Bareilly	91	78	—	20.6	—11.6
BOMBAY	83	75	0.2	49.9	—7.3
Bangalore	83	64	—	9.2	—3.6
Bhopal	78	71	0.4	42.8	—
Baroda	81	75	0.3	25.5	—
Belgaum	77	67	0.1	55.7	+23.3
Bahawalpore	106	83	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	85	—	—	9.5	+1.3
Bellary	89	73	—	5.3	—0.9
Bhavnagar	85	75	0.3	24.5	+8.2
Chittagong	84	79	0.1	77.3	+13.8
Calcutta	91	81	+	51.9	+14.0
Cuttack	91	78	—	28.5	—7.6
Cawnpore	86	77	0.1	20.3	—5.7
Calicut	88	75	0.1	83.7	+3.3
Colombo	85	79	—	21.5	+4.9
Cheerapunji	73	68	0.4	286.0	+8.1
Cocanada	92	82	—	14.7	—1.9
Cochin	84	75	T	74.8	+10.1
Dehra Dun	87	72	3.0	70.3	+5.9
Delhi	92	79	—	12.2	—6.2
Dehra I. Khan	110	84	—	4.3	—4.5
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	--
Desa	78	74	0.4	10.3	—9.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	100	75	—	3.3	—1.6
Gorakhpur	92	79	—	37.5	+2.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	71	—	11.6	—6.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	79	—	—	—5.5
Indore	77	70	T	28.0	+4.0
Jhansi	84	76	0.2	27.4	—0.3
Jubbulpore	83	73	T	43.3	+0.8
Jacobabad	108	81	—	—	—21.
Jaipur	94	75	0.5	7.0	—11.7
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	82	77	—	0.1	—5.4
Kodaikanal	65	53	—	11.1	—5.4
Khandwa	80	73	—	24.4	+3.4
Lucknow	87	79	T	27.3	—0.3
Ludhiana	100	82	—	10.6	—7.5
Lahore	103	85	—	7.4	—5.4
Lyallpur	—	—	—	--	—
Multan	111	84	—	2.6	—2.1
Mysore	81	64	—	5.9	—3.3
Madras	101	81	—	3.3	—7.5
Marmagoa	83	77	T	66.9	—
Malegaon	82	70	—	16.1	+3.5
Mussoorie	69	61	3.7	47.5	—16.1
Mahableshwar	64	61	2.3	204.8	—24.5
Murree	76	65	—	19.4	—10.4
Mount Abu	68	64	0.8	19.7	—31.0
Masulipatam	95	81	—	11.3	—7.0
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	84	78	T	94.4	—2.9
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—
Mercara	69	62	—	77.5	—16.3
Nagpur	83	73	—	31.7	—3.5
Ootacamund	63	48	—	21.2	—0.2
Patna	93	77	0.3	38.8	+4.6
Peshawar	104	78	—	1.1	—2.8
Poona	80	71	T	13.7	—1.9
Pachmarhi	69	65	0.8	77.5	+19.8
Port Blair	85	78	0.2	42.7	—10.9
Quetta	94	50	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	84	73	—	37.6	—0.6
Rawalpindi	100	82	—	11.1	—8.4
Rangoon	79	75	1.9	67.4	+7.1
Ratnagiri	82	74	0.3	112.4	+29.8
Rajkot	85	76	T	4.9	—16.3
Sialkot	98	81	—	12.0	—7.6
Srinagar	92	64	—	2.7	—3.6
Sholapur	92	72	—	8.8	—5.0
Shillong	74	63	0.5	45.4	—0.6
Simla	68	60	T	36.0	—6.1
Surat	82	77	0.1	28.0	—4.9
Salem	96	73	—	14.6	+0.6
Trichnopoly	96	77	—	7.4	+0.2
Trivandrum	85	76	—	26.7	+1.6
Vizagapatam	99	82	—	8.7	—6.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 2

Following a rise of one point in New York Cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 161 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened at Rs. 162 and advanced to Rs 168 on active buying by professional operators. There was utter absence of offerings and the market was influenced by war rumours. The market was erratic.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 27 points and the local market was steady at Rs. 167/8. Later on Liverpool was 23 points up and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 166/8. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	165	8 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		153	8 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		129	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Sept. 2.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 138	135	132		129
Punjab	... 138	135	132		129
Rajputana	141	138	135		132
Oomra No. 3	167	165	162	159	...
C. P. No. 1	178	176	173	170	...
C. P. No. 2	171	169	166	163	...
Broach No. 2	... 174	172	169		167
Punjab-Ame.	... 194	192	189		187
Surat	... 211	209	206		204
Rajpipla	... 208	206	203		201
Navsari	... 221	219	216		214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Bengal Fine	134/36
Bengal F.G.	131/33
C. P. 1	163/65
C. P. 2	171/72
Berar	160/61
Khandesh	144/49
Jalna/Sailu	148/50
Khandwa	159/60
Broach	163/65
Punjab 4 F.	178/83
Punjab 289F.	208/13
Sindh N.T.	183/93
Surat	200/201
Navsari	210/212
Western Farm	173/81

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 1

Broach A/M highest 161 lowest 158 1/2 closing 160 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 150 lowest 148 1/4 closing 149 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 125 lowest 123 1/4 closing 124 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening 161 1/2 highest 162 1/4 lowest 161 closing 162

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 1

GIZA 2—	
October	70.3+30
November	7.08+43
January	7.04+27
March	7.02+22
May	6.98+17
July	7.00+17
UPPERS.	
October	6.03+29
November	6.03+29
January	5.96+23
March	5.94+20
May	5.92+15
July	5.90+11

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 2

Yesterday London gold prices were raised 12 pennies at £8. London Paris Exchange rate was 34 points up at 175.62. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.19. London silver prices advanced 1 5/16d at 19 3/4d for Spot and forward quotation was raised 1 1/4d. at 19 9/16d. New York silver price was 36 1/2 cents. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 52/5 and forward was Rs. 51-14-6. The local market was strong and there was considerable buying and short covering. Prices registered a sharp rise in silver quotation which after opening at Rs. 51/12 rose to Rs. 55. Gold was also firm at Rs. 39/12.

Later on there were rumours of peace and prices eased off as under:

GOLD			
Ready	Rs.	39	0 0
Shrawan		39	0 0
Bhadrapad		39	0 0
SILVER			
Ready		53	0 0
Shrawan		55	0 0
Bhadrapad		53	0 0

Feverish Buying On Stock Exchange

TATA STEEL DFDS. RISE Rs. 160

Big Rise In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

It was a wild session on the local Stock Exchange. There was unprecedented buying and prices recorded huge advances.

The market was influenced by war rumours and there was utter absence of selling.

It was generally believed that in case of a major war, our industries will have best time and there was lively buying which pushed up prices.

There was some outside business to-day in the market and while it feared that the exchange may be closed down or there may be violent fluctuations, buyers were confident.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was strong and U. S. Steel Shares advanced 6 1/4 dollars.

Recently it was freely said that the textile industry was losing ground owing to large accumulations of world cloth stocks. But now this view is entirely changed. There was extensive buying in cotton mill shares and Bombay Dyeing Shares were raised by about Rs. 90.

Tata Steel Shares have maintained leadership of the market. There was great activity and prices were pushed up by leaps and bounds. All profit taking sales were easily absorbed without any important setback and prices continued upward march and record advanced were registered.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,470 and advanced to Rs. 1,507. At this level there was some profit taking and prices eased off to Rs. 1,490 but again rose with double force to Rs. 1,555 when buyers withdrew their support. Scattered realising managed to depress prices to Rs. 1,525 but the under-tone was feverish and prices advanced to Rs. 1,565. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 307 and after declining slightly advanced to Rs. 312.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 775 and after advancing to Rs. 809 declined to Rs. 785. At this level there was considerable buying and prices rose to Rs. 845 where the market steadied.

There was general rise in almost all forward scrips and the general feeling was bullish.

To-day's session reminds of 1936 markets when famine of steel owing to big armament demand resulted in mad speculation in the local Share Bazar. Prices were fluctuating daily by about hundred points and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2,290 which was the highest level ever reached.

The market was strong throughout the day and closed at about the highest level.

Government Securities again weakened to-day on increased selling pressure. 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 89-4.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

100	Amed. Advance	246 14
250	BOM. DYEING	845 0
100	CENTURY	252 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	246 0
100	COLABA	132 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 7 6
100	Finlay	105 0
100	GOKAK	155 0
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	30 12
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	265 0
250	Laxmi	417 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	121 0
250	Model	38 8
50	MYSORE	79 4
200	NEW GREAT	226 0
100	Osmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	250 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 2

Bombay Dyeing (755) 770 795 790 807 800 837 820 845

Century (219) 240 245 240 258 246 252

Central India (217) 225 238 235 247 240 248 246

Kohinoor (228/8) 237 248 256 260 255 266 265

New Great (187/8) 210 212 225 217 220 226

Simplex (71/4) 77 83 79 81/8

Swadeshi (207) 215 221 219 230 229 223 228 226 228/8

Associated Cement (120) 124 123 126 129 125 126/12 126/8

Andhra (143b) 1410

Tram Ord (125/8) 124 121

Tata Hydro (151/8) 151 148

Tata Power (1268/12) 1257 1260 1225 1235 1245

T Steel Defd (1405) 1465 1415 1490 1507 1495 1545 1540 1550 1530 1555 1565 1585 1580

T Steel Ord (292) 305 306 304 309 307 317 314 316 311 319 321 319

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (160/8) 153 147 142 147

Bellapur (177/8) 188 189 192 189

B Steam (270) 280 289 276

B Burma (474) 482 510 494 500 512

25	SASSOON SILK	69 4
50	SIMPLEX	81 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,600 0
100	SWADESHI	228 8
100	SWAN	94 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	95 8
35-50	Central D	29 12
500	Imperial	1,445 0
50-100	Imp. Conty.	347 8
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	102 0
100	Union	5 13
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	126 8
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	640 0
10	Ajmer	11 2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	121 0
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	148 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,245 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,002 8
100	C. Province	99 0
100	Dh Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	770 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	6 0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	40 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,580 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	319 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	421 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	189 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	276 0
125	B. BURMA	515 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	162 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-6-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	95 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	44 4
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
20	Mercantile	56 0
15-75	New India	32 3
200	Oriental	4,300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	And. Old	143 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,410 0
100	I Radio Defd	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 2

2 3/4 per cent 1946/52 Loan 95

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 89/7

3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 95/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/8

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan 100/8

4 per cent 1943 Bond 103/8

4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 105

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 101/5

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan 109

4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan 108

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 116

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 103

4 per cent M Deb 1974 102

5 per cent M Deb 1959 108

6 per cent M Deb 1954 119

6 per cent K P T 1956 120

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept 2

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 4/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 September

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/16 2nd November

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 336 nominal

Bank's buying T T 309 nominal

Bank's buying D D 308 nominal

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1280

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 56 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 56 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 86

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 26 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 78

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 2nd instant

Shangnai London — 2nd instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 2nd instant

Java London 7.97 2nd instant

New York London — 1st instant

London New York 4.19 1st instant

London Paris 175.62 1st instant

London Italy 81.50 1st instant

London Belgium 23.50 1st instant

London Switzerland 18.37 1st instant

London Berlin 10.75 1st instant

London Stockholm 18.20 1st instant

London Amsterdam 7.99 1st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Nominal

Gold £7-19-0 31st ultimo

Gold £7-0-0 1st instant

Silver London Ready 18 7/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Ready 19 3/4 1st instant

Silver London Forward 18 5/16 31st ultimo

Silver London Forward 19 9/16 1st instant

Silver New York Ready 35 1/2 31st ultimo

Silver New York Ready — 1st instant

London discounts 3 months 3 15/16 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 3 months 4 1/2 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 6 months 5 per cent 31st ultimo

London discounts 6 months 5 per cent 1st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent

6 months 1 3/4 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

100	Port Canning	75 12
30	PREMIER CON.	73 0
15	Scindia	19 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	45 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) XD	73 0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1562 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	205 10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	147 0
7	p.c Vishnu	375 0
	DEBENTURES	
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	104 8
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

Lectures At Greens

Two lecture meetings were held at Greens during the last fortnight. The first, under the auspices of the International Fellowship and the Ladies Peace Committee, by Principal Kaji on the world situation in general, was of a rambling variety, considering the extensiveness of the subject, and hence did not turn out to be anything outstanding. The second one under the auspices of the Indian Progressive Group, when Dr. Bujak, a survivor of the Polish Himalayan Expedition, spoke on the experience of the party, drew a large attendance. Dr. Bujak has not much of a speaker's voice, though the matter was interesting but the lantern slides and the two film reels shown at the end were excellent and were greatly appreciated by those present. It is a real pity that we have to wait for outsiders to explore the Himalayas while we in India fall into the background and fail to make any attempts in our own country.

A series of interesting lectures and debates are taking place at the Students' Y.M.C.A. at Lamington Road, where at a recent debate it was strange to see the youth of India still worshipping their past, and voting for it instead of taking up an independent line and attempting to go ahead into the future unhampered. We are still very conservative in India at the back-bone in spite of all forward movements and blocs.

Band Recital At Afghan Church

A very good programme of music was presented by the South Lancashire Regimental Band at the Afghan Church at Colaba on Monday the 21st August. Sibelius' "Valse Triste" was played excellently, almost up to the recording standard. Tchaikowsky's Allegro from the Pathetic Symphony and Dvorak's Largo from the New World Symphony were two other remarkably executed items. I am glad to be able to state that almost all the seats were occupied, even though the music was of a serious nature, and a large number of those present were Indians who came there for the sheer love of music.

Ballroom Dancing Competition

Greens was filled to capacity on 16th and Taj on the 22nd when the heats and the finals respectively of the first Ballroom Championship was held. The Finals at the Taj showed a better standard. There was some discussion by those present about the correctness of the judgment, and such discussions will always arise, but on the whole it was as nearly correct as it could be. In fact the race between the three best couples in the open events was so close that the judges themselves had to run off the Waltz again, and opinions amongst those present were so divided before the results were announced, that only expert judges could really give a correct decision. The difficulty in judging and the close competition does not at all detract from the merits of the winning couple, who deserve credit all the more for their success against other couples of an almost equally high standard, and I am sure the losing couples must have been sporting enough not to grudge the winners their success and not to question the verdict. In the novices' events the judgment did not seem so satisfactory, as in the Quickstep, Couple No. 10 appeared to be the best although they were placed second. In any case it proved a very successful evening, and it may be news to Dancing fans that an attempt will be made in the near future to arrange an All-India Dancing Championship. Incidentally I may mention that the Rumba and the Old or Vienese Waltz that did not figure on the programme on this occasion will appear at the Progressive Group Supper Dance on the 14th September (in aid of the Literacy Drive and other Progressive Charities) when the final selection in the competition willl be left to public approval, by applause. Mention of the Vienese reminds me of the ungainly sight we often see when this dance is on, with couples fluttering their arms like wings; in this dance the men generally adopt an ugly poise which mars the grace of their partners. Another great defeat is the hold, where except in the Cuban Rumba where it is permissible, you can see couples with their hands high up looking like light-houses without the beacon, and others with their hands as low down as possible apparently attempting to pull downwards.

The Radio Club

The opening of the new building of the Radio Club marks an important event in the history of club life in Bombay. The Radio is a very cosmopolitan institution, and after various vicissitudes has succeeded in securing the most enviable site for its home, at Apollo Bunder past the Taj. just beyond the pier. The President, Mr. Morarji, in welcoming the Maharaja Gaekwar to perform the opening ceremony, made a speech which proved a bit too lengthy, saying a good deal that might have been left unsaid. He mentioned the various plans in hand, the mere mention of which was enough to make one's mouth water (if the sight of the untouched refreshments in front of those present did not make them do so earlier) and when carried out the Radio will beat the Yacht Club in what it will have to offer, with its rowing boats sailing yachts, skating rink, dance floor, salt water swimming pool, apart from the beautiful gardens, lawns, tennis courts and the other usual amenities. H. H. the Gaekwar made a speech that was a model in brevity and aptness, kindly promising a handsome donation to the Club and thus following in the footsteps of his predecessor who had rendered invaluable assistance to it at an earlier stage. Indians will now be able to go yachting very soon maintaining their self-respect intact instead of going a-begging to the Whiteman's preserve club where they were really not wanted. Mr. V. C. Setalvad, one of the Honorary Secretaries,, came in for a good bit of sincere commendation for the untiring zeal he has put into the making of the club what it is at the moment.

Prohibition—The After-Effects.

Prohibition has now been with us for about a month, and we are getting quiet accustomed to it. In a way, the European tension has proved a relieving feature, as it has taken the discussion off this hackneyed subject and the usual grouses that accompany it. It is evident that if the local clubs have suffered in revenue they have not suffered in attendance, and though places like the Taj and Greens have suffered both in revenue and in attendance, things seemed to be brightening up towards the end of the month with improved attendance, and the holidays early in September should bring the attendance at least back to scratch. Various new drinks have been introduced to take the place of the old alcoholic doses, and Cydette, a non-alcoholic apple juice affair, bottled by an enterprising firm seems to be the prime favourite; though to non-drinkers it tastes like awful muck. Various other imitations bottled under the old names, whisky, brandy, rum and lager beer, have already proved absolute failures. There is still scope for the ingenious to scratch their heads and make their fortunes by hitting on something novel in the way of snappy drinks, raw material for which is available in plenty in this country. Milk bars too are few and scattered and a whole unexplored avenue lies before the enterprising who will venture there.

Sports Jottings

(Continued From Page 17)

munities, he became rather communal in his outlook in the latter days of his life. This brought me into occasional 'tiffs' with him. With his unfailing good humour he treated my raileries lightly. There was a time when he strongly advocated the abolition of the Quadrangular Tournament. But later on he resiled from that position. When I taunted him for it, he remarked humorously, "Everybody else is communal these days, my dear fellow. So don't blame me only. When he heard that I had not been given a ticket by the Congress Selection Board for the last Municipal Elections on the score that I did not possess a sufficient number of Bengali voters to support me, he exclaimed, "There you are! Your Congress is also steeped with communalism."

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS

It was only last year that he was persuaded to accept the Presidentship of the B.P.O.A. on the sudden demise of Sir Nowroji. When he took up the reins of office he found the Association in a terrible state of financial plight. He at once got busy to put the house in order. He was very hopeful that before the ensuing All-India Games were held in Bombay in February next, he would put everything in proper condition. Unfortunately for the Olympic Association he has been removed from the field of action before the goal has been reached. It is a terrible blow to them. as it is to the Hindu Gymkhana. The void he has left behind will be hard to fill. His death is an irreparable loss to the sporting community of this city.

THOROUGH SPORTSMAN

Frank and candid as he was, Tairsee was a sincere friend through thick and thin. Though well-placed in life, he was never high-browed or stiff-backed. On the other hand he was simple in his habits and manners, and like a true sportsman, made friends with everybody, irrespective of caste, creed, colour and social position—a characteristic so rare among the people of his social status, wealth and position. He was by no means a prominent or brilliant player in any game in his early days. But he imbibed the real spirit of sport which ruled his life to the last days. And that is what matters most in a citizen. It may be that Tairsee will not be remembered by his outstanding records on the playing field. But more than that his memory will be fondly cherished by his admiring friends and the younger generation for all that he has done for the betterment of sport, particularly cricket, in this country May his soul rest in peace!

The Bombay Chronicle

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MANKIND'S NEW ENEMY

Is It Possible To Counter The Increasing Menace Of Noise?

By MIRZA ABDUL AZIZ BEG

Our world has to fight against many foes. There are the destructive wars which have made extremely precarious our continued existence on this planet. There are the deadly diseases which largely account for the great suffering and pain which characterise human life; there is the appalling poverty amidst plenty which brings home to our mind the inhumanity and injustice of the world in which we live. But the problems of war, disease and poverty are very immense problems. They have baffled human ingenuity from times immemorial. We may never be able to solve them.

Latterly, there has arisen a new enemy. It is a bye-product of the machines; but the one which is least desirable. They call it noise. However, unlike other grave problems which confront humanity, it is capable of easy solution with little care and without great expense. Unluckily, at present, it is least recognized but, for that reason, it is not least menacing to the happiness of mankind.

That our forefathers led quieter, calmer and more peaceful lives is undeniable. The nuisance of noise is an accompaniment of the machine age. It seems a necessary part of the new civilization we have evolved. But it has extremely deleterious effects on human beings. It has experimentally been proved that noise seriously interferes with sleep, the condition in which we spend about one-third of our lives. Again, the distraction and dislocation caused by noise is our common experience. The pernicious effect of noise on working efficiency is very great. It is monstrous to speak as some do, of the adaptability of the nerves to noise. It is impossible to conceive this adaptation except at the expense of imperceptibly increased energy consumption.

Who Makes Noise?

The evil exists in various forms. There are, first, some excessively irritating motor-horns and motor-bikes; ear-splitting whistle of the railway engines; and all kinds of harsh and raucous sounds produced by some of the machines we commonly use. Again, the army of hawkers going about in every street of a city and town from 'morn till eve' and ceaselessly crying at the highest pitch of their voice; the cinemawalas declaring the arrival of a new picture with the beat of a drum in every part of the city having a couple or more of picture-houses (it is customary in the Punjab; I cannot say about other places). the processionists seen passing through all the main bazars of the big cities every now and then and howling aloud till they are hoarse—all these are dreadfully boring.

Furthermore, modern music has, unfortunately, violated the old definition of noise—that it is sound which lacks rhythmical or musical character. The habit of having loud-speakers all day is an intolerable abomination. Gramophone and radio agents are among the chief offenders. Whenever two or more of them are close together in the same locality, they spare no pains to outhowl their neighbours. These so-called musical instruments become then extremely cacaphonic and grotesquely overloud. The blame, however, does not rest with the instruments, but the owners of these instruments; and these shopkeepers can be made to realize their duty towards the general weal.

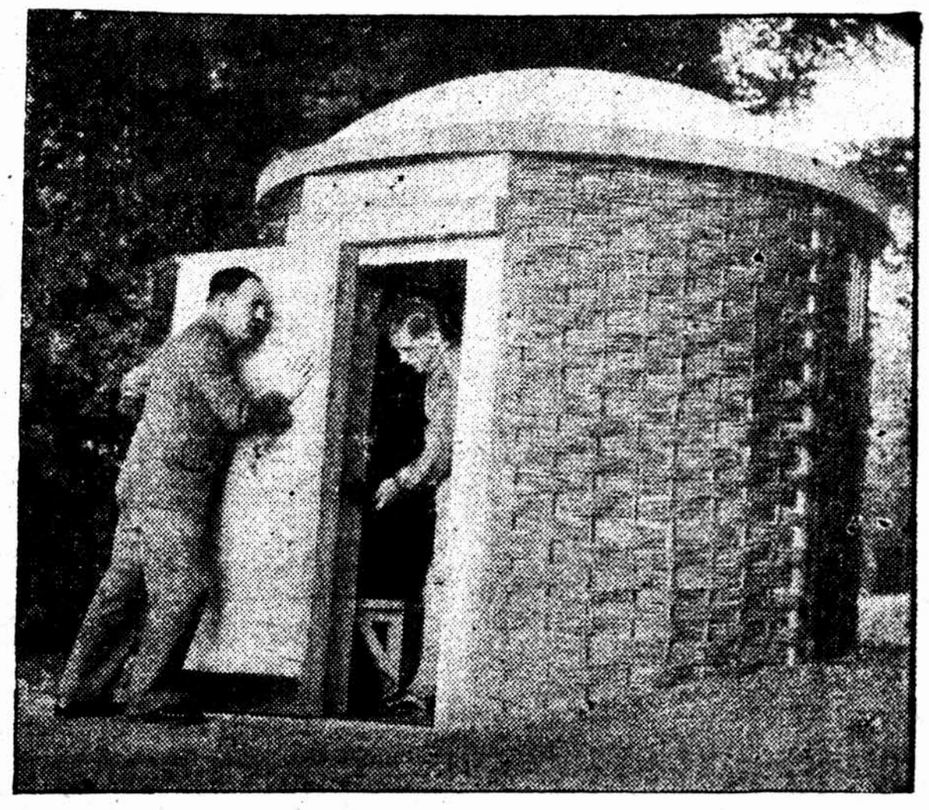
Is It Tolerable?

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that people living in areas and places where things are constantly noisily going on are condemned to a miserable existence. They are in a state of perpetual perturbation. They know no rest. They enjoy no calm. They feel dull and dreary, they become listless and lethargic. Life appears a boredom to them; and they remain dejected and depressed, exhausted and worn-out. What the French call the joy of life has lost all meaning for them They want to fly away from civilization. In a word, they become morbid, neurotic, and irritable. Excessive noise has killed them.

The tragedy is that few people realize the mischief noise has done to them. But the ill effects of noise are writ large on the lives of those who are its victims, though they do not perhaps know it, just as no one has seen the devil, but the results of his devilry are manifest. There is one thing more. Material progress of the world has vastly altered the conditions of human existence. In the past people had leisure, enough and to spare. But, our pseudo-economic necessities in the present age entail an enormous drain on our energies with the result that enjoyment of leisure, like our predecessors, is no longer possible. We hardly get adequate leisure, but whenever we get it, we want to maximise its benefits to us. Not unoften noise frustrates our efforts in making the best use of leisure. For in a quiet atmosphere alone, free from the din and tumult which otherwise surrounds us, can we sit down to spent our spare hours forcibly snatched from the busy struggle of life. The question is: do we love to enjoy peace of mind and lead imperturbably calm lives? If the answer is in the affirmative, then we must be ready to take every serious step, and make some sacrifice if need be, for the reduction of noise in the modern world.

What Can We Do?

There is, at present, an increasing consciousness of noise, thanks to acoustic developments in recent years; and people are beginning to realize the fact that the nuisance of noise is distressingly aweful and that its perpetuation is bound to throw into jeopardy their health and happiness. Stringent measures are being adopted in most countries for the elimination or reduction of all unnecessary and undesirable noises. Happily, in India too, something is being done in this direction. In cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi laws have been promulgated for the reduction of preventable noises. A notification by the Bombay Commissioner of Police dated 19th May 1937, absolutely prohibits at any hour of the 24, "The public utterance of cries or making of any noise by any instrument or otherwise by any person for the purpose of drawing attention to his trade, calling or occupation." It is greatly desirable to encourage such legislation in all the big cities of India; but, unless the laws are enforced with great rigour and strictness, nothing will come out of their mere promulgation. On the other hand, experts can look to the technical side of the matter; and consider the possibility of making noiseless machines. Let as much effort and genius be expended on producing noiseless machines as is, at present, expended to secure their speed, efficiency or durability. Let us put as much premium on the noiselessness of machines as we put on any other of their attribute.



A new type of Air Raid Shelter, of strong construction but elegant design, is being popularised in Great Britain known as the "Bison Wattle Shelter." It consists of a circular wall of reinforced concrete between two walls of wattle hurdling, with a concrete floor and roof. Walls and roof are twelve inches thick, providing substantial protection. The shelter accommodates seven people and costs approximately £50.

CONFLICT OF CULTURES IN JAWAHARLAL

(Continued From Page 4)

—epic in its princeliness, its heroic self-sacrific and lofty moral grandeur. To these may be added a multiplicity of qualities, uassions and aspirations, comprising almost all the multifarious forms in which life appears. One can thus well imagine the tumult and confusion raised by these multifarious desires, moods and aspirations in the heart of that rich and colourful personality. Only an artist with consummate skill can harmonise the discordant notes and bring out of them a rare and lovely melody.

The problem before Pandit Jawaharlal is, therefore, one of accommodation and harmonisation. This is the crucial test before him. If, like a master artist, he can drill and discipline his conflicting passions and work in his own way, irrespective of the influence of Mahatma, he will once more come to have his due share in shaping the destiny of the nation. But if he fails in the test, it will be a tragedy far greater than any that happened in recent times. Yet that tragedy would not be without its redeeming features. The tragedy if it unfortunately ever takes place, should not make us blind to his many gifts of head and heart. A soul like Jawaharlal's can not fail to radiate light, life and hope. Already he has established his fame as a writer all the world over and many have acclaimed him as a thinker of outstanding merit. And so it may be that he will leave us his legacy through his writings, while he himself remains a soul to guide, to correct, and to inspire us by his counsels—a soul not without failures yet irresistable in spite of its failings and imperfections.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Sis. Villy Behn Dewan (Dada's "Moti Behn"), to whom a hearty send-off was given by the boys and girls and the workers and well-wishers of Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, Aug. 20. It is hoped she will start the Bari activities at Benares where she has gone to stay.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On the 6th instant, our Parsi sisters and brothers will be celebrating their New Year. I take this opportunity of wishing them all the best of health and happiness on this day and throughout the next 365 days.

Janmashtami—the birthday of Lord Krishna—comes on the 7th instant. It is a great day for our Hindu sisters and brothers. I wish them a very happy time on that day. May Lord Krishna's Love which is imbibed your reign supreme on this earth, for at this time indeed it is needed the most.

Our Annual Day, 1st October, on which we celebrate the birthdays of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant is also fast approaching. We have to make adequate arrangements for the celebrations.

At Bombay all the City and Suburban Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, would be celebrating the function jointly. A sub-committee consisting of Syt. Satish Desai, Syt. Indra Vasawada, Syt. Ranjeet Mehta, Shri. Dhanubehn Upadhyaya, Syt. Rasik Shah and Syt. Jayant Pandya has been formed for the purpose. They will soon be making an announcement in this connection.

All Should Celebrate

This our Annual Day must be celebrated throughout the country. I do hope all the local branches of our Association will make proper preparations and arrange nice programmes on the occasion.

The Day could be celebrated even at the places where there are no Branches of the Association at present. It is not necessary to have elaborate programmes. If you could just meet on that day, a few friends amongst yourselves, and offer prayers to the Almighty for strengthening our movement, for a long life of Mahatma Gandhi and for the Soul of Dr. Annie Besant, you shall have done your part.

Arrange Big Gathering

It would be preferable to arrange gatherings where all children without any distinction of caste, creed or colour could meet. Poor children should be specially invited at these functions, or you should yourselves visit them.

I shall be glad to hear from all of you—individuals as well as institutions as to how you celebrated this our great day. Of course you will write to me the report as short as possible, as I intend to publish these accounts of your functions in these columns and also in "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper". If possible, please include photos too taken on the occasion.

In Villy Behn's Honour

On Sunday, August 20, we had a big meeting of children belonging to Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Dadar at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 8-30 A.M., under the presidentship of Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi, in honour of Miss Villy Behn Dewan.

You must have observed from the reports appearing in the last two issues that she is going away to Benares. She would be leaving to-morrow night (I am writing this on Saturday, August 26.) Syt. Satish Desai, Syt. Indra Vasawada, Shrimati Dhanu Behn and Syt. Prabhulal Upadhyaya made speeches on the occasion, praising her work.

Any Praise Is Little

Villy Behn has been annoyed with me on account of my writing "too much," (as she says) for her in these columns. I am therefore refraining from writing this time even what was expressed by the various speakers at this meeting and the one of the workers and well wishers of Balkan-ji-Bari held on the same evening, under the presidentship of Shri Ratan Behn. In short, I may say that any amount of praise will be too little for her.

Now that she will have gone there when you would be reading this, we wish her the best of time and the best of happiness wherever she is. And we hope that she would be starting a new centre of Balkan-ji-Bari at Benares. I am sure it would work very actively and vigorously. It shall be a pleasure to hear from her about the progress of our movement from time to time.

New Workers

Besides the tea and farewell arranged in honour of Villy Behn on the evening of Sunday, August 20, a business meeting of the All Bombay Central Executive Committee was also held, where reports and accounts of the various branches were read out and passed.

In place of Miss Villy Behn Dewan, we have found a set of new workers who are going to help us in our work at Khar. They are Shrimati Sarla Behn, Kumari Kanta Behn and Shrimati Tarangini Behn. We trust with their co-operation, the work at Khar will go on as smoothly as ever. Some new workers were appointed also for the other centres. We expect they will kindly agree to work with us. After their approval, the names will be formally announced.

So Live Each Day

As each day dawns, the thread of hours,
Ere night and sleep our mind enfolds,
Is precious, as the sweetest flow'rs
And, sun or rain, some treasure holds.
To wish away that precious gift
Means something lost that won't return,
A joy unnoticed while you drift
To what the morrow may concern.
So live each day as 'twere a year,

Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi (President, Vile Parle Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association) presided at the children's function of farewell to Sis. Villy Behn Dewan. He takes a great interest in the Bari activities at Vile Parle.

A group photo taken on the occasion of the children's send-off to Sis. Villy Behn. Seated in the middle now are seen she herself, Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi who presided, Syt. Satishbhai Desai, General Secretary, Shrimati Dhanubehn Upadhyaya, Syt. Indra Vasavada, and other workers of the Bombay City and Suburban Branches of the Balkan-ji-Bari,—The All-India Children's Association.

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta (President, Bandra Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association) presided at the elders' function of farewell to Miss Villy Behn Dewan. Shri. Ratan Behn Mehta is an old and tried worker herself and likes Balkan-ji-Bari very much.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

This little girl danced very nicely.

Do all you may before 'tis ended;
Then you'll have no regret or fear,
And will have lived as He intended.

A Letter From Abroad

The following letter has been received by Bro. Bhanushankar P. Pandya of Ghat Kopar, a companion of the Balkan-ji-Bari, from his pen-friend in Pudsey (England). I publish it with the hope that it will interest all our young readers.

Dear friend,

I was so pleased when I received your name and address on Monday. I have waited so long for it but when I received it my heart almost leapt with joy and now I am happy. I am always pleased to make new friends and I am especially pleased to make friends with someone who lives far away from my own country, England, and my correspondence I hope will bring you happiness and that we shall become great and lasting friends in the future.

My name is Fred Bramley and I am fifteen years of age and I shall be sixteen years old on the 28th of April next. I have a brother, Cyril, who is 28 years old. I have a sister called May who is 21 years old. I am a student at Pudsey Grammar School but I shall be leaving it at Easter. However, this does not mean that we shall break off our friendship.

My father is a market-gardener and poultry-keeper. In summer I spend the greater part of my spare time helping my father in the garden and with the poultry. I am also interested in pets. I have a dog, an English spaniel named Bess, Ginger and Nigger, two cats, a tortoise, a blue budgerigar and a yellow budgerigar. In winter I pass my spare time stamp-collecting. Do you also collect stamps?

Pudsey, the town where I live has a population of about 30,000 inhabitants. Pudsey is an amalgamation of the smaller districts of Fulneck, Tyersal, Calverley, Farsley, Bagley, part of Stanningley and Pudsey. The trades and occupations are chiefly as follows: Woollen weaving, cotton weaving, spinning, leather tanning, brass and iron founding, market gardening, and rhubarb growing.

Pudsey is growing rapidly. New estates of houses are springing up everywhere and slums are being cleared away, which, alas, are the curse of every town and city in Great Britain. Pudsey is the home of two famous Yorkshire and England cricketers, namely Len Hutton and Herbert Sutcliffe. A missionary from Pudsey and from the chapel which I attend, that is the Moravian Chapel, is stationed together with his wife at Khalatse which I believe lies to the north-east of Bombay. Their names are the Rev. and Dr. M. Driver. I thought this fact may interest you.

Well, friend, I think that is all for the time being. Please write soon. In your next letter let me know your full name as I only know your initials. Also I will try and send you a photograph of myself with my next letter

I remain,
Your New English Friend,
FRED BRAMLEY.

Janmashtami

(By Govindlal D. Shah)

"Lives of Great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

National festivals keep green the traditions of history. They revive our past, cheer our present and inspire our future.

Janmashtami is such a holiday, a very dear one to us living in Hindustan. It is birthday of the beloved Lord Krishna.

Birthdays have a great charm. They are days of joy and yet the days when we ask, "How much have we done in the year gone by?"

Janmashtami, the birthday of Lord Krishna, should similarly be a day of joy-hunting and heart-searching.

The life of this Brindaban cow-boy, this play-mate of the women and children of Gokul, this destroyer of demons, this liberator of the people from tyrannies, is a life full of innocence, romance and activity.

It is rightly celebrated with dancing, music and feasting.

It is a bit unfortunate that the life story of this magic flute-player has to be extracted from the dim and distant past and has been made too fanciful by men. Be that as it may. One aspect of his life, however, is clear—his sympathy with the down-trodden.

His firm satyagraha against the tyranny of the state is as worthy of praise as his playfulness. Krishna's life deserves admiration and adoration.

Jupiter's Growing Family

The planet Jupiter has been given more moons, the 10th and 11th, by the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, California.

They are far too dim to be seen by most astronomical telescopes, and their discovery has come as a surprise. Till towards the end of last century only four moons of Jupiter were known, but Dr. Barnard, who discovered a 5th, started a new search which the 20th century found very fruitful.

The Lick Observatory was the discoverer in chief, finding in succession a 6th, 7th, and 9th. Their intervening was found by Mr. Melotte of Greenwich Observatory.

Mr. James Lick, an eccentric millionaire who had never looked through a telescope, was the founder of the Lick Observatory, which he wanted to be the largest and have the largest telescope in the world. He did not live to see it set up; but he left directions that he was to be buried beneath the massive pile supporting the telescope.

New Year Greetings to all Parsi Sisters and Brothers ***(Photo: M. J. Vyarawalla)***

Two Riddles

Why is letter "G" the sweetest letter in the alphabet?

Because it is always in the midst of sugar.

Why is the letter "T" never dry?

Because it is always in the middle of water.

Another Button Come Out

Thaku's coat-button had given way, so her mother was trying to sew it. But Thaku would go on playing with the little dog, so his mother told him: "Thaku, how can I sew this button on if you won't stand still?"

Still he would not stand still. So she gave him a cocoanut bun to eat and keep him busy, she got pleased with her trick for now he was no more moving.

. . . After about five minutes, Thaku came back again to his mother complaining: "Mummy, there's another button come off now."

An Apple A Day

Thaku had a sister named Thaki. She came running to the mother to ask her if it was true what Thaku had said that 'An apple a day keeps the doctor away'?

Of course the mother said. "Yes, that was indeed true."

But she was shocked to learn that both the brother and the sister had been in their garden all the morning and Thaki said: "We kept a lot of doctors away"—The result however was . .

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

These boys enacted their dramatic pieces wonderfully well.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

FRENCH REVOLUTION COMMEMORATED

By MURIEL NISSEN

For months we have been chronicling a steady flux of commemorative stamps from France issued for many and varied purposes. Now, it seems, this stream is about to follow a definite course, with the result likely to be a veritable flood of historical items.

One hundred and fifty years ago a fusion of events culminated in the birth of the French Revolution. The movement grew and spread through a period of historic turmoil almost unequalled in the annals of the world.

France has issued a stamp commemorating the outbreak of the revolt, and it is almost certain that succeeding issues will mark the turbulent and significant events that followed.

The opening stamp celebrates the historic meeting of June 20th, 1789 at which a constitution was demanded for the French people. It marked the definite beginning of the revolution. The design of the adhesive is a reproduction of the painting. "Le Serment du Jeu de Paume" (The Oath of the Tennis Court), by Jacques Louis David. Also inscribed is "150eme Anniversarie de la Revolution Francaise" and the dates "1789-1939." The stamp has a value of 90 centimes and is printed in green.

By 1789 the French people had been brought to dire ruin through the profligacy of Louis XV, Louis XVI and their extravagant followers. In an attempt to solve the financial problems of the nation (but only after the situation was beyond redemption) a meeting of the States General, or French Parliament was called. This ancient assembly consisted of three branches, or estates, the nobles, the clergy and the commons. Under the Ancient Regime the commons had but little voice in the assemblies. The parliament had not convened since 1614 and all records of previous meetings were lost. When arguments arose over the distribution of votes, the Third Estate, or commons, demanded equal voice with the nobles and clergy. Such a procedure, of course, was entirely unheard of, and immediately denied. According to the King's ideas, the Assembly had been called to find funds for the continuance of his lavish existence; the people, however, were determined to have it settle some of their problems. When they proved too obdurate for the nobles' liking, entrance to the Assembly was denied them. On June 20th, the Third Estate, led by M. Bailly, sought a new meeting place for the airing of their own grievances. They assembled in an enclosure used for tennis and there took an oath to demand a constitution from the King. This was "The Oath of the Tennis Court," the spark that inflamed the French Revolution and led to the Fall of the Bastille, the execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, the "Marseillaise", the Reign of Terror, and the final adoption of a Constitution in 1799. Some of these events are likely to appear on future commemoratives.

Rails Anniversary

A set of six stamps commemorates the seventieth anniversary of railroading in Rumania. Each stamp bears the inscription "Ceferiada" (Railroads) followed by the dates 1869-1939.

The three types of locomotive in use during the past seven decades are pictured on the 1 lei red-violet. The 4L brick red presents a modern locomotive crossing a bridge in the mountains; on the 5L gray-violet and 7L lilac-brown appear a locomotive of the early days; a streamlined train crossing a trestle is presented on the 12L blue and a modern railroad terminal provides the design for the 15L green.

Issue For Health Resort

Some time ago Estonia reported the possibility of a stamp set being issued to commemorate the city of Parnu. Unofficial gossip subsequently played havoc with the original arrangement, and conflicting rumours have had the issue abandoned and planned on several occasions. Definite information has finally been made available by the release from the Estonian Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones of advance photographs supplying details of the forthcoming issue.

The four stamps, which will also be released as a miniature sheet, will make their appearance in the following designs and colours the therapeutical centre of the resort

is pictured on the 5 senti green and 18s. red values; on the 10s. lilac and 30s. blue is shown a view of the hotel with its bathing beach. Each stamp has a corner imprint of the city's coat-of-arms, and the inscription "Kuurort" (Health resort), the town's name, and the dates 1839-1939.

Parnu was founded in 1255 on the right bank of the Parnu River. The Poles transferred it to the left bank in 1599, where it has since been established. It has been part of Estonia since 1918 and though important as a commercial seaport enjoys its prime importance now as a pleasure and health resort. It is Parnu's establishment as a curative centre that is commemorated in the present stamp set.

Random Notes

The Lebanon Republic has again issued a surcharge on the 7.50 piastres blue stamp which has previously appeared wih the overprint "15pi50." The new marking is a different type of the same value with the letter "P" omitted. The design is a view of the Lebanese countryside.

France is now releasing stamps in the new "Iris" type currently supplanting the "peace" issues. The first stamp of the new design has a value of 1 franc and is printed in green. Other values are due to follow shortly.

From Spanish Morocco has come a release of four stamps, each picturing a different street scene. Values and colours are: 5 centimas orange, 10c green, 15c reddish-brown and 20c violet.

A new design is appearing on Brazilian postage, being used for the 1200 reis value of the postage series. The stamp provides a panoramic view of Rio de Janeiro with famous Sugar Loaf Mountain in the distance.

Stamp Teasers

1. A ship named "The Olive Blossom" is pictured on what stamp?

2. What country did President Castors govern? You will find his portrait on a stamp of that nation.

3. Where is Paucartambo Bridge, and what stamp pictures it?

4. With what postage paper issues are the following names connected:
(1) Lyautey (2) Molotov (3) Vyautas?

5. What stamp carries a design made up of a winged traffic wheel with thunderbolts around it?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. James David Bourchier, Balkan correspondent of the London "Times" was held in such high esteem by the Bulgarians that they issued a stamp set in his honour in 1921, a year after his death.

2. The harbour of Montevideo as it appeared in ancient times and in its present day aspect is presented on a 1930 stamp set of Uruguay.

3. On an Italian stamp of 1930 you will see a group of harvesters at work.

4. The execution of revolutionary leaders is shown on a 1910 stamp of the Colombian Republic.

5. A Grecian stamp of 1926 pictures a girl lamenting over a tomb.

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Introducing the TUNGSRAM "KRYPTON"

Stocked by
ALL GOOD DEALERS
VOLKART BROS.
SOLE IMPORTERS.

DON'T COUGH all night!

When you wake with a throat tickle, chase it away with the throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub. How? Suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES EACH GETS Rs. 333-6 As.

There were Three All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors gets (Rs. 333-6 As.) Rupees Three hundred and Thirty-three and Annas Six only.

Bombay Suburb

NAMATBOO SHAMSHUDIN,
Karafa,
Bazar-Penth, Kalyan,
Dist. THANA

Bhuj Cutch

SONI SHAMBOOLAL JADAVJI,
C/o Soni Govindji Thaverbhai,
Sharaf Bazar,
BHUJ, CUTCH.

Ludhiana

KHAN ABDUL HAMID KHAN.
Nimwala Chawk,
Ludhiana, PUNJAB.

TWO ERRORS

There were Sixty entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 16-10 As.) Rupees Sixteen and Annas Ten only.

Bombay

JADEJA NATWARSINH MAMOOBHA,
"Pushp-Kunj, Ground Floor,
Carmichael Road,
Peddar Road,
BOMBAY 6.

NANJI KALIDAS SATA,
Share Bazar, 87 Stock Exchange,
Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

CHAMANLAL G. SHAH,
18, King Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

JOGI NANA,
C/o G. C. Dorsett and Co.,
Brabourne Stadium,
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

HOMAI R. MALAVWALA,
No. 117, Bohra Bazaar,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MOHOMADBHOY ABBASBHOY,
Mohomadi House,
Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

JAMNADAS,
C/o Soni Jhawerchand Jadavji,
71, Holi-Chakla,
Fort, BOMBAY.

M. C. KOTHARI,
16, Mansoor Bldg.,
Princess St.,
BOMBAY.

CHANDRAKANT PRANJIWANDAS BHATT,
2nd Floor, 91-97, Cavel Street,
BOMBAY, 2.

CHANDRAKANT PRANJIWANDAS BHATT,
2nd floor, 91-97,
Cavel Street,
BOMBAY, 2.

M. N. HAVEWALA,
32, Pauwala Street,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY.

MADHURI UTTAMCHAND JHAWERI,
C/o Jechandbhai Manchhubhai,
66, Mirza Street,
BOMBAY. 3.

NANALAL HIRALAL,
1st Floor, 86 Jhaweri Bazaar,
BOMBAY 2.

NANCY RAVJI,
C/o Krishna Electric Co.,
Danabunder.
BOMBAY, 9.

MOHOMADHUSHAIN GULAMHUSHAIN DATOO-SAJAN,
No. 91, Tantanpura Street,
Post Chinchbunder.
BOMBAY, 9.

VINAYKANT MOTILAL DALAL,
47, 2nd Floor, C. P. Tank Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

G. M. MANGLA,
Mahalaxmi Mansion,
Kumbhar Tookda,
BOMBAY, 4.

M. S. ANAM,
Ranchoddas Samji House,
Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi,
BOMBAY. No. 9.

Bombay Suburb

H. N. BARIA,
Soona Villa,
Turner Road,
Bandra, BOMBAY.

MOHANLAL J. PAREKH,
C/o Choonilal N. Parekh,
Chandra Villa, Nehru Road,
Villa-Parla, BOMBAY.

ABEDIN ALIMOHOMAD,
C/o. Nooroodin Alimohomad Shop,
In the Bazar,
Kalyan, Dt. THANA.

NASARADBOO SHAMSHOODDIN, KASKA,
Bazar Penth,
Kalyan, DT. THANA.

MAHAMAD SHARIF KHAN,
Ticket Collector,
THANA, G. I. P. Rly. Station.

Bhongir

VASANJI MOOLJI KARANI,
Oil Seeds Trading Co.,
BHONGIR.

Chanda

P. R. MEHTA,
Manager Bharat Bhuwan,
Gandhi Chawk,
CHANDA. C. P

Chalisgaon

FATEHCHAND RAGHUNATH,
CHALISGAON.

Anjar Cutch

T T. DAROOGAR,
Merchant,
Bohra Bazar
ANJAR CUTCH

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	1
B	16
C	2
D	8
E	7
F	13
G	14
H	3
I	18
J	5
K	4
L	15
M	12
N	17
O	6
P	9
Q	10
R	11

Bhuj Cutch

MEHTA JAMIATLAL JAYANTILAL,
Hathi Mehta House,
Nagar Chakla,
BHUJ CUTCH.

GOSAI MAYGAR KALYANGAR,
Gerwari Wadi,
BHUJ CUTCH.

JETBAI JETHIGAR,
Gerwari Wadi,
BHUJ CUTCH.

BAI KULSAMBAI,
Joonas Bros.,
General Medical Stores,
Bhid-Bazar,
BHUJ CUTCH.

SHANTA GAWRI RUPSHANKER MEHTA,
Near Motiba House,
BHUJ CUTCH.

Mundra-Cutch

BAPULAL J. MEHTA,
C/o. Revenue Officer,
MUNDRA-CUTCH.

BAPILAL J. MEHTA,
C/o. Revenue Office,
MUNDRA-CUTCH.

BAPULAL J. MEHTA,
C/o. Revenue Office,
MUNDRA-CUTCH.

Dhulia

SAMALDAS BHAGWANDAS,
C/o. Pari Jasbhai Bhailal,
Charni Road.
DHULIA,
(Dt. W. Khandesh).

R. M. PATEL,
C/o. Pari Jasbhai Bhailal's Shop,
Charni Road,
DHULIA,
(Dt. W. Khandesh).

Bagak-Kathiawar

KHOJA HAJI MAHOMED.
At Nagadi
Via Junagad, POST BAGAK,
(Kathiawar).

Dhoraji

KASAM VALIMAHOMAD,
C/o. Seth Sahmahomad Suleman Aghada,
Chunarapa,
DHORAJI.

ALIMAHOMAD SAHAMAHOMAD,
C/o. Seth Sahamahomad Suleman Aghada,
Chunarapa,
DHORAJI.

JAMILA ABDULA,
C/o Seth Sahamahomad Suleman Aghada,
Chunarapa,
DHORAJI.

AHMAD VALIMAHOMAD,
C/o Seth Sahamahomad Suleman Aghada,
Chunarapa,
DHORAJI.

PARSHOTTAM HIRACHAND PATEL,
DHORAJI.

Dhrangadhra

LALCHAND MOHANLAL SANGHAVI,
DHARANGADRA,
(Kathiawar).

(Continued On Page 46)

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION RESULT

Jamnagar

MANIAR SHANTILAL MAGANLAL,
C/o Modh Jethabhai Samalji,
Karianabazar,
JAMNAGAR.

Junagad

A. GHANI HAJI AHMAD,
Jail Road, at his own Shop,
JUNAGAD.

ISUFALI MULLA AMARBHAI,
Mandvi Chowk,
JUNAGAD.

Kallol

VALLABHDAS MADHAVDAS THAKAR,
C/o Shri Balkrishna Lalji's Mandir,
Opposite Gujarati School,
KALLOL,
(Baroda State).

(Continued From Page 45)

CHANDULAL MANILAL TALAKCHAND,
Near Jain Derasai,
KALLOL,
(Baroda State).

Khandwa

AKBARALI ABDULHUSEIN,
Bombay Bazar,
KHANDWA.

Lucknow

MOHSINALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEIN
Opposite City Station,
LUCKNOW.

Ranala

ASMABAI,
C/o Fajlehusein Taherbhai,
RANALA,
T. V. Rly.

Raigad

ISHWARLAL K ANJI,
C/o Kanji Valji Contractor,
POST RAIGAD, C. P.,
B. N. Rly.

Sakra

M. M. SHAH,
POST SAKRA, (Mahasamudra),
(Dt. Raipur), C. P.

M. M. SHAH,
POST SAKRA, (Mahasamudra),
(Dt. Raipur), C. P.

Sidhpur

MAHOMAD SALEHBHAI MASTER,
At Bazar,
SIDHPUR.

FATAMBAI ABDULKADAR DHANALIWALA,
Yusufpura,
SIDHPUR.

Sendhawa

V. M. SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHAWA,
(Holkar State).

Vyara

MOHANLAL HARKISANDAS,
C/o Harkisandas Kashiram,
Cloth Market,
VYARA,
T. V. Rly.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 12th September.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Walk-Out At International Women's Congress

FEMINISTS OF IMPERIALIST WESTERN COUNTRIES REFUSE TO FACE SQUARELY PROBLEMS OF THEIR SISTERS IN OPPRESSED EASTERN COUNTRIES

(BY KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA).

The International Women's Congress is naturally very European in its outlook. Its understanding of the world beyond is purely sentimental, not scientific and, therefore, not real. The Eastern women who are all to-day in a terrible ferment and therefore far more politically aware and conscious, feel unhappy and helpless in this unreal atmosphere. Matters came to a head this time because of the acute situation in the Near East. Considerable agitation had been created in this international women's circle by the Czechoslovakian incident and this was marked by the tremendous ovation its representative got at the Congress. Poland is on the road to martyrdom and there was some flush over her too. By contrast, the burning Eastern countries felt a chill blast. They do not come of this arid air and desert sands. Every one of them from Turkey to Persia were unrepresented, except Egypt and India. Egypt hit out strongly on the question of forcing emigrants on a country against its will, making Palestine and the arrest of the women leaders there the issue.

And Acrimonious Discussion

It was mainly due to the efforts of the Egyptian Delegation that the Congress tried to define its attitude towards the problem of emigration. The Board of the Congress produced a resolution which was not happily worded. As usual it tried to make a distinction between the acts of the imperialist and fascist countries. For, while it condemned those Governments which expelled a section of its people, it merely said that imposing these refugees on another country was no solution. The Egyptian and the Indian delegations felt that the two should be on the same footing as both actions were equally obnoxious. So amendments were suggested But from the beginning the discussion went off the track, as the Jewish women from Palestine (who were the only representatives from that country) gave it a very narrow personal turn and soon the debate got converted into an acrimonious string of attacks and counter-attacks between the Jewish and Arab women.

It was India that pulled the debate up by clariflying the issues and explaining to the Congress that the question of emigrants went far beyond merely the German Jews or Palestine Arabs, as Indian emigrants were also facing great hardships in many parts of the world, particularly the British Dominions and the Asiatics in general suffered from considerable hardships when they migrated to the White man's countries. The issues and principles involved in this question were then defined and analysed. This analysis cleared the air and the president felt that it would be possible now to find an agreed formula.

A Bombshell From Denmark

At this stage, Denmark supported by Yugoslavia dropped a bombshell by saying that Denmark had made a special request to the Board not to criticise or condemn the acts of any Government, and Denmark regretted that the Board had produced this resolution in spite of that appeal. It was perfectly evident what forces were at work behind this. The entire atmosphere was getting vitiated. These two countries just dare not give any expression against the action of the German Government, although the resolution confined itself strictly to general principles and never mentioned particulars or Governments. Still the reference was very obvious and Denmark and Yugoslavia could not afford to offend the Fuehrer. The Congress readily bowed to this veiled attack at its right of free expression, for it was the guest of Denmark.

From then onwards the Congress lost its tone. It descended into an empty mouthpiece of one Power of another. The interval that had been given to work out the agreed formulae was utilised more to accentuate the differences; and although the Board did produce a resolution, which was far more satisfactory, in spite of the new limitations imposed upon it, than the previous one. The two acts of expulsion and imposition now figured on an equal footing. It was a distinct gain, even though the "condemnatory" part was replaced by a mere "deploring." But, the opposition had not only gathered strength, it had now consolidated itself. The British section, which was powerful, naturally was not for indulging in criticisms that were obviously against their own Government. They now joined hands with the other countries that were not for offending Germany. Denmark too had now gained the support of all the other Scandinavian countries and for the first time we saw the sad spectacle of these remarkably progressive countries that had lent all along such a high tone to the Congress suddenly retreating. The result was that the resolution had to be dropped.

Walk-Out By Egyptian Delegate

The Egyptian Delegation thereupon walked out as it felt that the rights of the Eastern people, the coloured nations, could not find a place in an assembly so dominated by imperialist interests. It was, indeed, a tragic end to the grand beginning. These women, who had with so much fervour and zeal set out to fight against the powers of autocracy and tyranny and uphold even at the sacrifice of their lives the great principles of democracy and freedom, found themselves being bullied, no doubt indirectly, by these very forces they were out to destroy, and what is worse, they were bowing to these threats. It is hard to see any great future for the Congress if it continues to follow this course.

For centuries these Western women of the ruling class have the idea ingrained in them that the world beyond was barbarian and the people primitive. They have a settled notion that Palestine, Egypt, India are domestic party politics with which this organisation cannot interfere. But Czechoslovakia is an international human problem that they must fight for. It is hard for them to think of democracy as a principle to be applied to other continents as well and that they are just as much a responsibility. It was the Indian Delegation that stressed this point very strongly, pointing out how necessary it was that the women's movement should identify itself with all the struggles for freedom; that keeping whole nations and countries under subjection was definitely weakening the cause of freedom and democracy. This was followed up by the President of the Congress who added her own emphasis to it. It will no doubt be a long time yet before these women will be able to appreciate the strength of this argument and begin to act on it as the women of India are doing.

The Future Not Wholly Dark

Still a happy beginning has been made and a hope kindled in our hearts that a change must come. The imperialist propaganda has, of course, been so strong and powerful that the Eastern countries are at a terrible disadvantage and seem to be in

(Continued On Page 53)

THE THOUSAND DOLLAR STORY

it not even after a thousand births as editors!

And now . . . oh, ten minutes gone again! But I've twenty still. And I know that twenty minutes is a lot of time. Let your Einstein say that this time is not absolute, that the whole thing's but a relative conception! That's clever talk, very, very clever, if you like. But I know that twenty minutes is twenty minutes. But oh, out of it five minutes more's gone—and now I've only fifteen! Of course that's time enough and more, if only you know how to do your job. But a detective story would require a good deal of unravelling the mystery, and though fifteen minutes is quite sufficient yet you can't feel quite comfortable to have to write it in such a short time, especially with the clock on the wall ticking and ticking—reminding you

(Continued from page 16.)

every minute that some time is gone, is gone, is gone!

No, I'd better try a ghost story. Nothing so very easy as that; and for a genius it doesn't take more than the time at my disposal. And now, how much is that—ten miles. I admit it's not much, but he who thinks that I may not be able to finish the job within that time, simply doesn't know me! The editor will marvel when he comes to learn in what an incredibly short time the whole thing was written! Oh no, there's real danger again! Instead of admiring, he may conclude, in that editor-infallibility of his, that it isn't within human power to finish the thing within ten minutes . . . not even ten now—I've got only five—! He, poor fellow, measures everyone by his own poor standard! He cannot understand that genius is a thing apart, that there are no scales to weigh it! And . . . yes, my dear, I'm coming . . . Yes, it's twelve all right! I'm just coming . . . Oh, yes, that same short story contest . . . What? You're also trying it . . . I'm glad . . . Whether I've finished? . . . No, dear . . . I've got to only—only—the introduction . . . All right—all right—I'm coming, dear . . . Just coming . . . That you'll do it for me? No objection, dear . . . But what'll the editor think of me if ever he comes to know that you wrote it for me? I'm all for honesty, you know! . . . I'm coming . . . coming . . . Please don't start a row! Just coming . . . coming . . .

My wife never told me when she got the time to write and send the story. But after a month I got their cheque all right, with the editor's compliments. Poor fellow! I pity him! He still believes that I am the author!

TROUBLE IN TRINIDAD

(Continued From Page 8)

whispered. "I ain't never done nuthin' but be faithful . . . all m'life I works hard fo' few pennies . . . an'don' never complain . . . an' dey does dis. . . never don' complain . . . jest like slave . . . "

His voice strengthened. "M'mar ky an' m'fader was slaves . . . slaves . . . an' I jest—"

"Gran'pappy, yo' is hurt bad," Tom sobbed. "Yo' is . . . Yo' ain't gwine—die? Oh, gran'pappy . . ."

Old Nehemiah tried to sit up Failing, he patted his grandson's shoulder weakly. "Yo' goes down to Massa Greydown an' be good boy. I is all right. I ain't hurt bad. I is all right . . ."

The wrinkled old features fixed The wound gushed. Fear widened old Nehemiah's eyes. "No!' his voice was anguished. "No!" I be wrong. I be—"

He slid very slowly to the bottom of the ditch and was still.

When Tom's eyes were dry he saw the high circling vultures and crouched in the ditch holding his grandfather's hand until the dark came. Then he covered the old man with his new jacket and marched away down the road. At the shack he begged for drink and plump Negress who handed him a bowl peered curiously in the flickering light of an oil lamp. "My gran'pappy is way up dere," Tom told her, and his voice was steady. "He is killed. All him life he tells me to be same as him. Like slave. An' not complain. An' he gets killed."

He looked down at the twinkling lights of Port of Spain "'Fore he dies he says he am wrong. I guess he means he am wrong fo' thinkin' he ain't hurt bad. But I thinks Gawd spoke an' means he am wrong fo' bein' content to be jest ol' coloured man like slave."

Tom stepped away, then turned. "Thank yo' fo' de watter ma'am. I goes now."

The woman lifted her lamp and stared after him. Then, "Gosh Almighty!" she gasped. "Dat babby! Gwine down into town carryin' great stick jest like dem strikers."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

HELLO, JANITOR, WHAT'S BECOME OF ALL THAT COLD AIR YOU USED TO SEND UP, THIS RADIATOR LAST WINTER? I COULD USE SOME OF IT NOW!
GLADYS PARKER
6-16

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

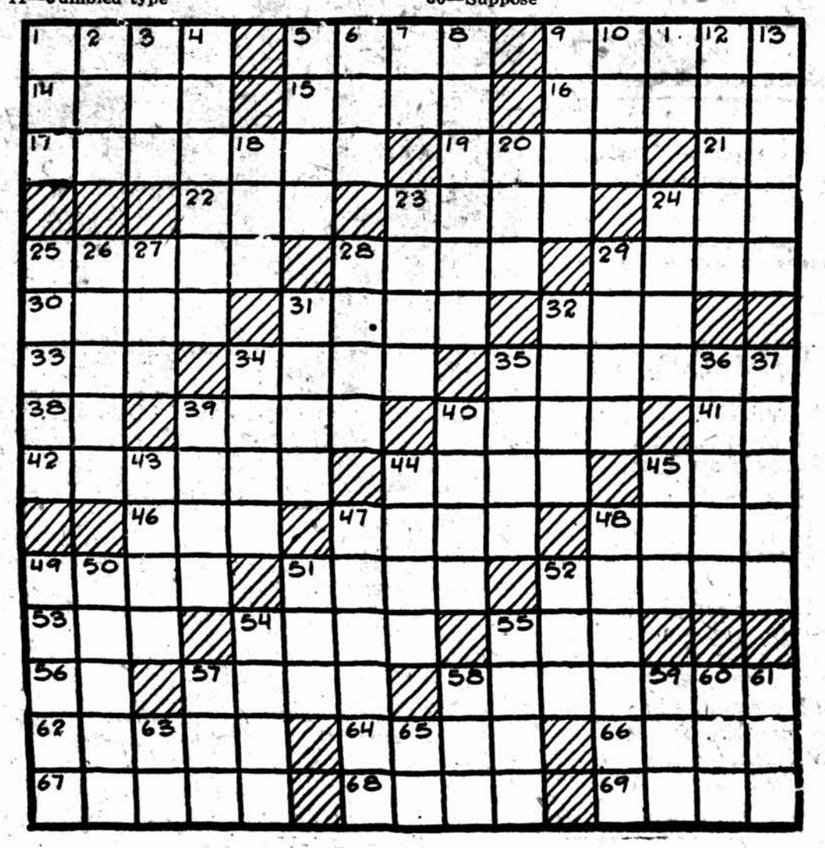
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—What president was nominated as a compromise candidate against Henry Clay and succeeded by a small majority?
5—Blemish
9—Of what country is Hirohito the emperor?
14—Plane surface
15—In what country do the Andes reach their highest altitudes?
16—Sheeplike
17—What novelist wrote "Sister Carrie"?
19—Actor's part
21—District Attorney (abbr.)
22—Turf
23—Humorous composition
24—Possessive pronoun
26—Where is Snowdon?
28—Cut the outer part from
29—Who was the architect of the Woolworth Building: —— Gilbert?
30—Always
31—Loyalist
32—Record of a ship's progress
33—Huge
34—Cost of transportation
35—Who wrote "Ruggles of Red Gap"?
38—Danish coin
39—Attic
40—Sham
41—What is the largest river of Italy?
42—Who is the Scottish national hero?
44—Cast a ballot
45—Triangular sail
46—Boy
47—Sour
48—Sharpen a razor
49—Sour in aspect
51—Intimate
52—What heaven-storming tower appears in the Bible?
53—Engine of war
54—What general precipitated the Revolution by dispatching troops to Concord?
55—Legal profession
56—By
57—What is the Eternal City?
58—What is the native state of Justice Black?
62—What was formerly known as the British East Africa Protectorate?
64—Sound accompanying normal breathing
66—Certain days in the Roman calendar
67—Concluded
68—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
69—Informal letter

VERTICAL

1—Cushion
2—Wooden ball used in hockey
3—What soldier was known as "Light Horse Harry"?
4—German ruler
5—Hastened
6—Through
7—Correlative of either
8—What was the Ottoman Empire?
9—Sudden shock
10—Salutation
11—Jumbled type
12—In what mountain chain is Lake Titicaca?
13—Comes close
18—Distress signal
20—Lubricate
23—Withered
24—Ugly old women
25—What German operatic composer wrote "The Free Archer"?
26—Dispatch boat
27—Limb
28—Wine
29—What is the first name of the popular song writer: —— Porter?
31—What president later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?
32—Have affection for
34—What famous manufacturer chartered a peace ship in 1915?
35—What engineer devised the double expansion principle for increasing the power of engines?
36—Suppose
37—Who endowed the world's most famous literary prize?
39—What king was the victim of filial ingratitude?
40—Strong place
43—Daladier became French premier in April, 1938, after the downfall of whose second cabinet?
44—Weathercock
45—What Biblical character is proverbial for his patience?
47—Animals
48—City of Manchuria
49—Who defeated the Spanish Armada?
50—Made of a certain cereal grain
51—Son of Noah
52—Sound made by sheep
54—Instigate
55—Puffed
57—Cereal grass
58—Wing
59—Fuss
60—Encountered
61—Peer Gynt's mother
63—One of the United States (abbr.)
65—Exclamation



(For Solutions See Page 55)

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He Has a Wife, But Try to Find Her

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HOW MANY TICKETS ARE YOU GIRLS TAKING?
I'LL TAKE ONE.
TWO FOR ME.
I CAN USE THREE.
I'LL TAKE FOUR.
WHAT DO YOU SAY BOYS? YOUR WIVES BOUGHT TICKETS.
I'LL TAKE AS MANY AS MY WIFE TOOK
I'LL TAKE TWICE AS MANY AS MY WIFE.
YOU CAN GIVE ME THREE TIMES AS MANY AS YOU SOLD MY WIFE
I'LL TAKE FOUR TIMES AS MANY TICKETS AS MY WIFE BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO COLLECT FROM HER
THAT MAKES 32 TICKETS SOLD TO YOU FOLKS TONIGHT
WHICH OF THE LADIES IS YOUR WIFE?
FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF

Sluianrhiassioba

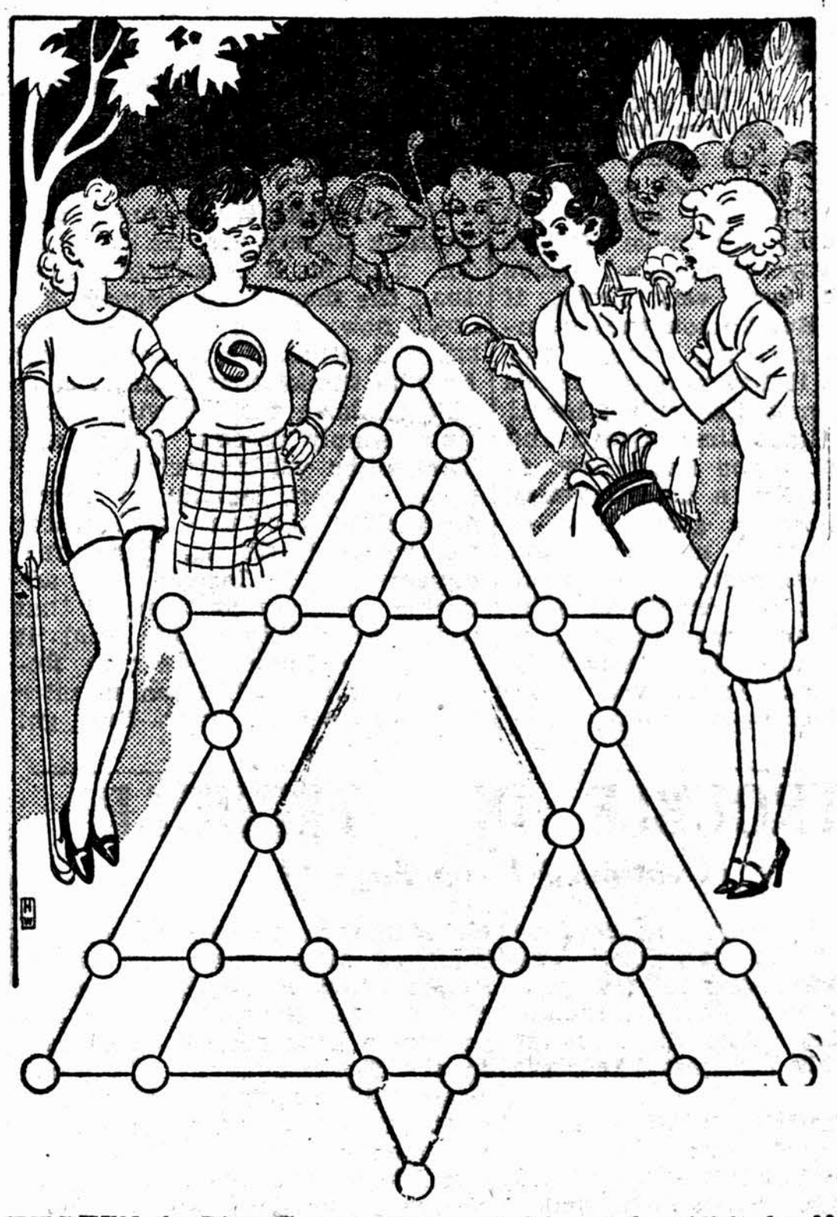
CAN you discover the three heathen idols hidden in this tangle of letters? Answer: Osiris; Baal; Vishnu.

From Bond to Seal

CAN you change BOND into SEAL, using only four intermediate steps?

Answer: BOND; bend; rend; read; real; SEAL.

A Community Golf Puzzle



WHEN the Divot Country Club opened its much publicized golf course, there was a large and enthusiastic crowd on hand. No less than 27 members clamored for the honor of being the first to tee off, and from the way they waved their niblicks, the president feared that the first thing struck would not be a golf ball.

Making his way into the center of the throng, the president burst into oratory. "Fellow members," he pleaded "how better can we symbolize the splendid spirit of cooperation that has always characterized our club, than by inaugurating this green with a game of community golf."

No one had ever heard of the game before, so the president proceeded to explain. Each player was to hit his ball around the field until the 27 balls formed nine rows having six balls in each row. This seemed simple enough and the players went to work with a will. Soon the balls were in the position shown in the drawing and the crowd was demanding a regular golf game.

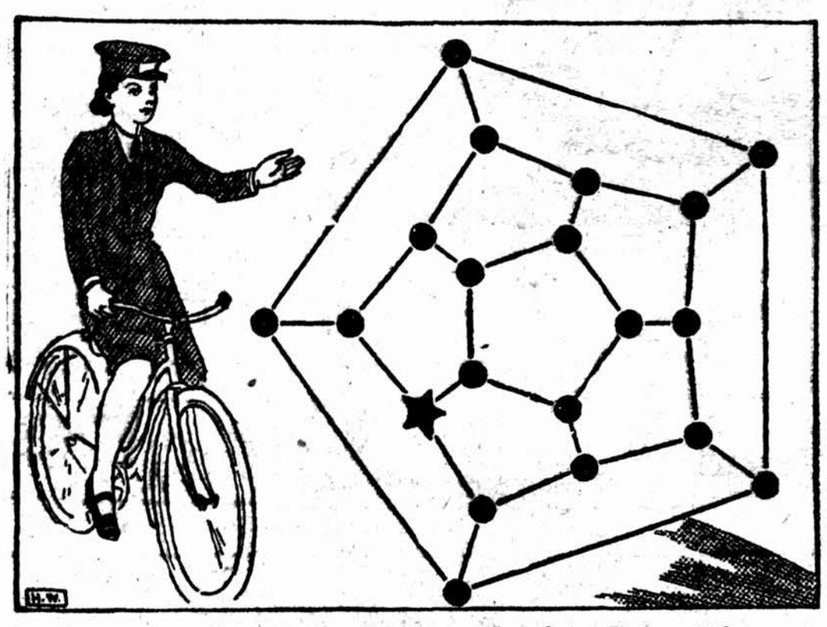
Black clouds were forming on the horizon, and the president knew that if he could stall the players off for a few more minutes the thunder storm would terminate the festivities.

"My friends," shouted the president, "you have given a truly astounding demonstration of mathematical skill and manual dexterity. I forgot to mention, when I explained the game to you, that the balls should be in the form of a triangle, not of a star. I know it will take you but a few minutes to comply with this rule."

Soon the air was filled with bits of turf as the players swung their golf clubs. Whether they would have solved this second poser, or not, will never be known, for the storm burst in its full fury, sending the players scurrying for the club house.

How would you have placed the balls to form nine rows of six each, having all the 27 balls included within the form of an equilateral triangle? If you do not have golf balls, fresh-laid eggs will do just as well, and they can be hit into place with the handle of last season's hockey stick.

The Mail Carrier's Problem



IF the puzzlists' lobby at the capital succeeds in influencing the legislators, you may soon see this design on the special delivery stamps. This new adhesive will not only remind the public of the speed and excellence of the special delivery service, but it will give them an idea of the problems that confront the postal pedal-pushers.

The star in the picture represents the post office, while the black dots show the houses at which special delivery letters are to be left. The black lines are the available roads. What is the best route for the letter carrier to take in order to visit each house once and once only, and return to the post office from which he started? Mark your route with a colored pencil.

How Many Cars?

AT a motor race on a *circular* track, the attendant, who liked his little joke, was asked the number of cars in the race.

"Well," he answered "I know it's an odd number. And if you look at that white car there and add one-third of the cars running in front of it to three-fourths of those running behind—you will answer your own question."

Can *you* tell how many cars there were?

Answer: Since the track was circular, there were just as many cars in front as behind; thus there were 13 cars in the race.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Smile at This

MY first letter is 12 times my second.

My second is one-fifth of my seventh, and 17 less than my eighth.

My third is equal to three times my fourth, which again is one less than my fifth.

My fifth is four less than my first.

Multiply my seventh four times to obtain my sixth.

As you see, my ancestry is strictly mathematical. The only help I can give you is the fact that in my lineage, A corresponds to one, B to two, and so on. Can you name me?

Answer: Laughter.

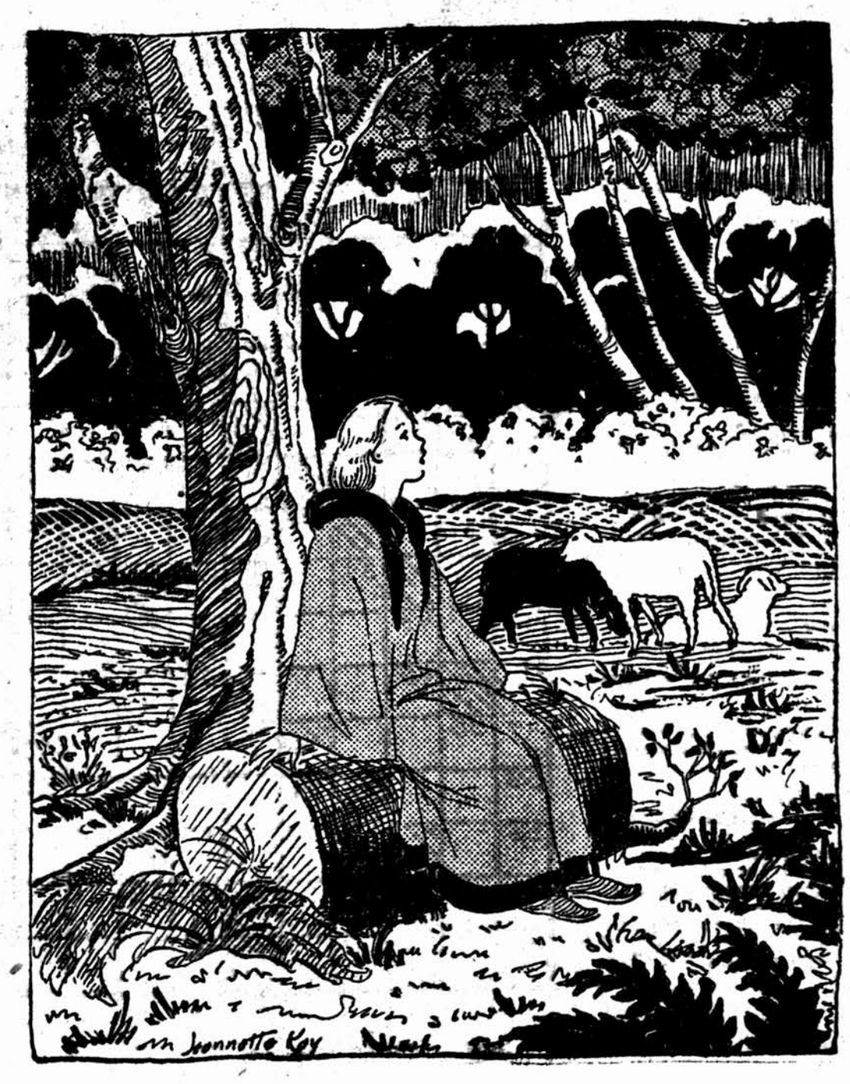
How Old Am I?

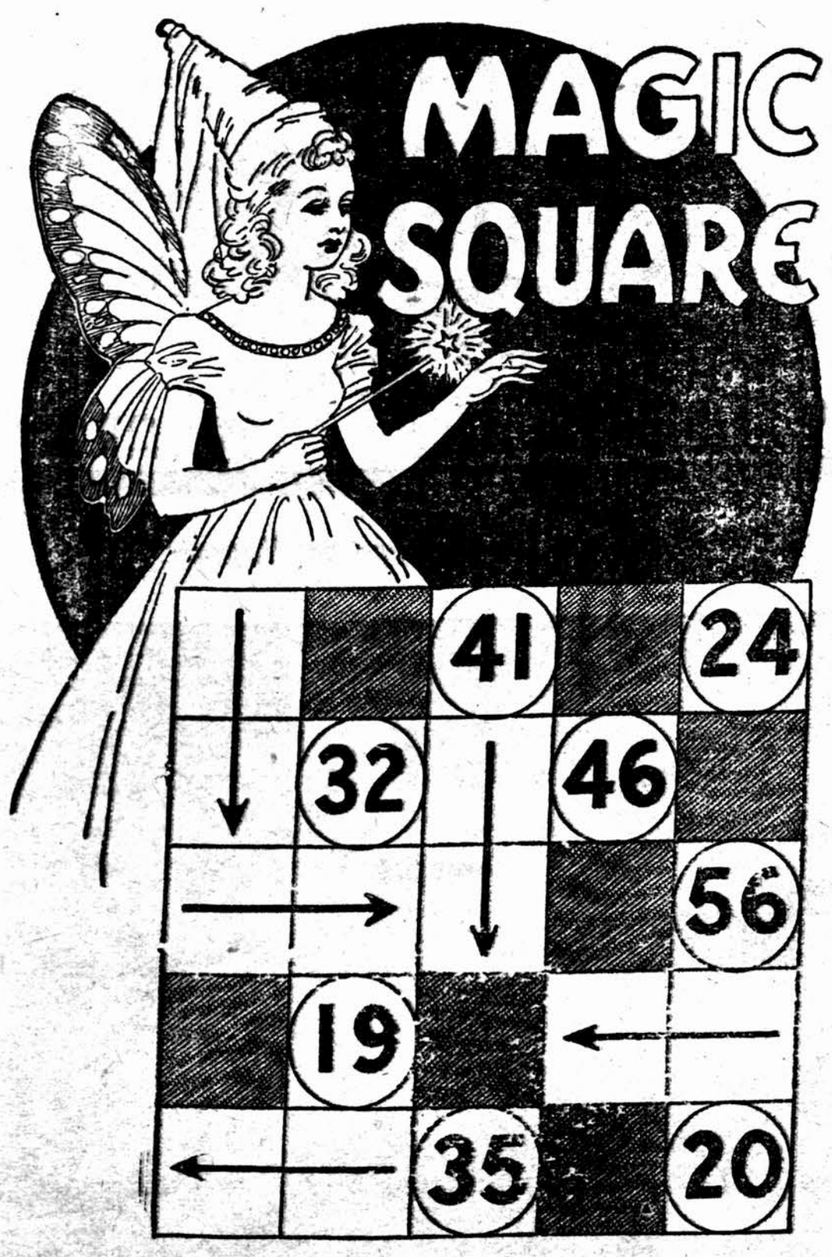
ANSWER quickly! If I was two-thirds of my present age 24 years ago, how old am I now?

Answer: 72 years old.

Find Joan of Arc

JOAN OF ARC, a simple French peasant girl, was tending her sheep one day when she heard a voice tell her that she was destined to help save her country in a conflict with the English. In the puzzle picture at right, see if you can find Joan of Arc in armor for the battle, a Frenchman of her day and the judge who condemned her to death.





DURING the middle ages, when mathematics was not a well-developed science, people looked with superstitious awe upon a square of figures that added up to the same amount in its horizontal and vertical rows. They thought such a square had supernatural properties and wore it as a charm. To this day the name "magic square" still clings to this curiosity, though we now know that any one with a knowledge of arithmetic and a little patience can constructed such a square.

Can you complete the magic square, shown in the drawing, by placing numbers in the empty squares. Each of the horizontal and vertical rows should add up to 145. Any two-digit numbers may be used. Those squares which are united by arrows contain consecutive numbers. Can you complete the square?

What Is the Author's Name?

JULY the twenty-fourth marks the anniversary of the birth of a French novelist, whose romances were much enjoyed during the nineteenth century and today appear in motion pictures. The name of this fiction writer will be formed in the central vertical row of this drawing, if each horizontal row is filled with a three-letter word, two of whose letters are borrowed from the preceding word.

The shaded squares indicate the new letter introduced each time. Thus, in the second row, the final two letters of the word to be written in must be either M, A, or D, while in the next to the bottom row, two of the letters in the three-letter word to be supplied are shown to be A and D.

Can you discover the author's name?

Horse for Sale

ON being asked what price he wanted for a horse, an old farmer who disliked giving a direct answer as much as he disliked talking at all, replied: "I calculate one cow is worth eight sheep, and three cows are worth two horses."

If the farmer wants $16 a head for sheep, can you tell what price he was asking for a horse?

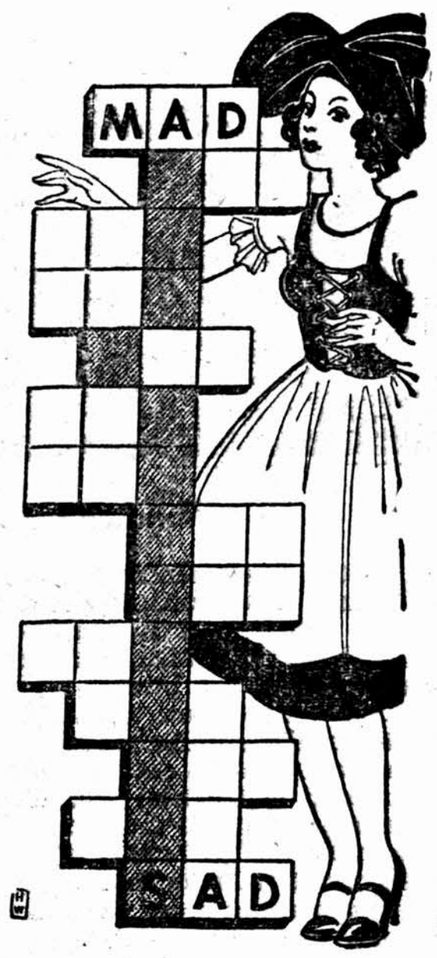
Answer: $180.

Adding the Digits

USING all the nine digits *once only*, can you find the prime numbers adding up to the smallest possible total? Here is an example of how to go about it—only that the total is *not* the smallest possible.

61 plus 283 plus 47 plus 59 equals.

Answer: 47 plus 61 plus 89 plus 2 plus 3 plus 5 equals 207.



Three Little Words

CAN you find three words, all spelled with the same letter arranged differently in each case and signifying, respectively: a tool, list of people, pertaining to punishment.

Answer: Plane, panel, penal.

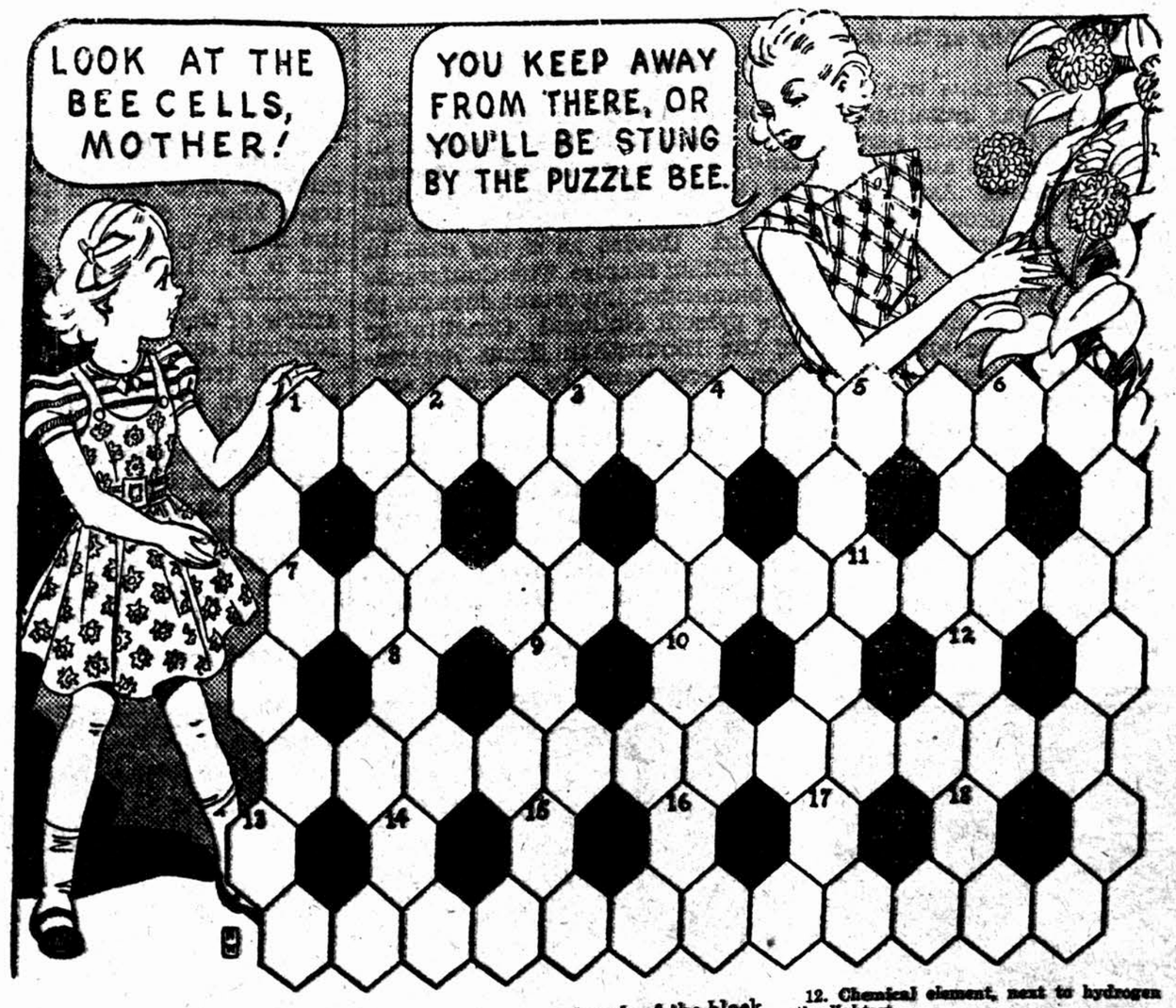
A Step-Word

CAN you produce CORN from SEED, passing through only five operations, one of which has to do with sowing?

Solution: SEED; seen; sewn; sown; soon; coon; CORN.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Can You Solve This Bee Cell Puzzle?



SAD indeed is the plight of the person who has been stung by the puzzle bee. He goes about with a far-away look in his eyes, murmuring something about a six-letter word meaning easily managed, or he stops perfect strangers in the street to ask how old Mary would be if Mary was as old as Ann was when— Well! Since you insist on tackling this puzzle in spite of our warnings, suppose you try to write a six-letter word clockwise around each of the black cells.

Here are the definitions.

1. Easily managed.
2. Type in which the letters slant to the right.
3. Part of the eye which receives the image.
4. A musical composition for seven voices.
5. A vegetable.
6. A fisherman.
7. To give ear.
8. Fodder kept in a silo.
9. Living being, not a plant.
10. A shooting star.
11. To breathe in.
12. Chemical element, next to hydrogen the lightest.
13. To prove faithless, or treacherous.
14. One who governs a kingdom in the absence of the sovereign.
15. To slip or glide away.
16. Appropriate.
17. A variety of quartz of various shades of green.
18. A stain.

WHAT country, is nameable with three e's?

Answer: Tripoli (Triple E).

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Hindusthan Scout Association—Girl Scouts—National Conference at Nagpur.

One of the fundamental differences of the Hindusthan Scout Movement with the B. P. Movement has been the demand for the nationalisation of the present B.P. Girl Guide Movement. The Girl Guide Movement in India for many years has been almost entirely under European and official control and has failed to fulfil the need of the country. After Lord Baden Powell's insult to India in 1937 a unanimous demand arose from the self-respecting Indian public for the nationalisation of not only the Boy Scout Movement but also of the Girl Guide Movement.

The two Round Table Conferences at Allahabad took up the question in right earnest, but before the issue could be settled the Conference broke up on the question of the promise. At the end of the second Conference the Hindusthan Scout Association came into existence and it decided to organise both the Boys and Girls of India under its national banner. It was but natural that some time should elapse for the completion of preliminaries, but when the first National Council met, it appointed a sub-committee seriously to take in hand the organisation of the Girl Scout Section of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

In order to arrive at definite conclusions with the assistance of women delegates, the sub-committee decided to invite representatives from the Provinces and it has been the proud privilege of Nagpur to be the venue of this National Conference of the Girl Scout representatives from all over India. The conference met on 19th, 20th, and 21st August in the Provincial Headquarters of the C.P. and Berar Association under the chairmanship of Pt. Shri Ram Bajpai, the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindusthan Scout Association, who is now on his official tour of the Central Provinces.

The Conference was attended by delegates from the Central Provinces the United Provinces, Bombay and Madras. Delegates from the Punjab, Bengal and Bihar were unable to attend but will accept the decisions of the Conference. The Central Provinces were represented by Miss. A. J Cama M.A. LL.B., grand daughter of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mrs. Y. Thakur, Superintendent of the Mahila Vidhyalaya Saugor. Berar was represented by Mrs. M. Dravid, B.A., Headmistress of the Girls High School at Amraoti; Bombay was represented by Miss Swamikunnu B.A.L.T., Superintendent of the Municipal Girl's Schools, Madras; U P. was represented by Miss Sushila Aga, M.A., Provincial Girl Scout org. Commissioner of U. P. Mrs. J. C. N. Shukla, District Girl Scout Commissioner of Cawnpore, and Miss G. Barpute, B.A., B.T., District Girl Scout Commissioner Gorakhpore.

The N. C. O. at Nagpur with Scout Masters and Headquarters staff and troop.

Dr. B. H. Mehta, was present as a member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the National Council and acted as Secretary of the Conference.

After long discussions the following resolution was unanimously adopted! "That a Girl Scout section be organised under the auspices of the Hindusthan Scout Association as an integral Girl Scout Section of the parent body functioning under the general control of the National Headquarters."

The resolution was moved by the delegates from Madras and was supported by the representatives of all the Provinces.

The Conference adopted the following as one of the general policies of the Hindusthan Scout Association:

The Association recognises the great value of close co-operation between the Boy Scout section and the Girl Scout Sections. Provincial Council will be authorised to make exceptions wherever necessary.

The Girl Scout Section will be placed in the hands of an elected Lady National Girl Scout Commissioner. Tentative names were proposed at the Conference. Likewise the Provinces will have their own elected Girl Scout Provincial Commissioners. National and Provincial Councils and Executive Councils on an equal representation footing with the Boy Scout Section.

Girl Scouts Not Guides

The Conference desired that women members of the Hindusthan Scout Association should be known as Girl Scouts as in America and other Advanced countries, and not as Girl Guides as is the case in the British Empire. The Conference recommended important changes in the present National Constitution of the Hindusthan Scout Association, necessitated by the organisation of the Girl Scout Section.

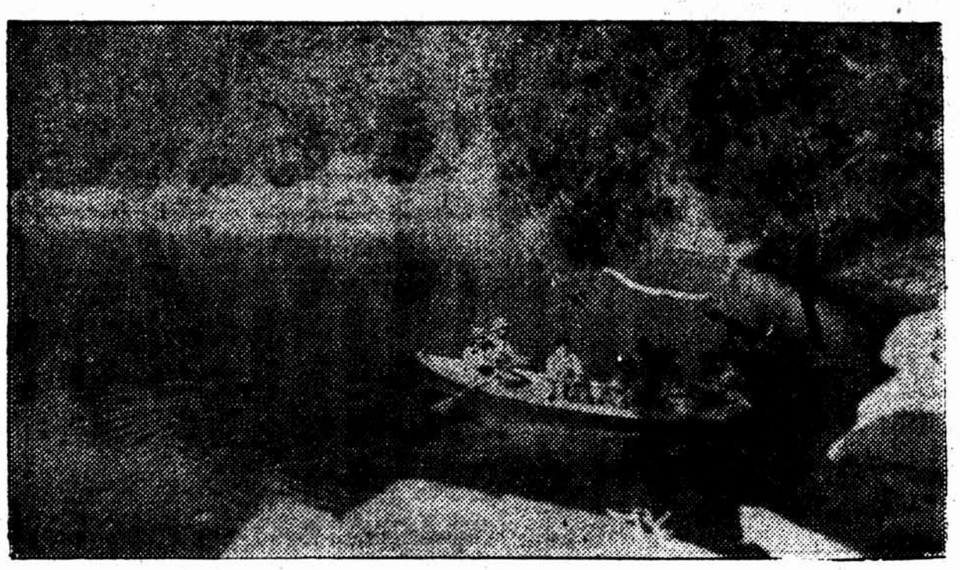
The Conference also fixed all the details about the Bulbul Girl Scouts and Ranger Sections which cater to ages between seven and twelve, thirteen and eighteen, and over eighteen respectively of the Girl Scout Section. The details included the Promise, the Motto, Badges, Flag, etc. The various Tests and Merit Badges of all three sections were also laid down in detail.

The Conference held at Nagpur puts the Girl Scout Movement under the patriotic banner of the Hindusthan Scout Association on a firm and final basis and it is hoped that this great National Institution will now receive the wholehearted moral and material support of all self-respecting sons and daughters of India who believe that our National Movement must be organised, directed and controlled by Indians themselves and not by the foreign vested interests in the country as is the case with the B.P. Girl Guide Association.

We have pleasure in publishing relevant parts of a letter received from Miss. Shirene B. Rustomji, the Indian Girl Guide Trainer of the B. P. Headquarters in India. Criticising the "National Scouts" article of the 13th August 1939 Miss Rustomji says:—

"It is true you quote the representatives at the 9th World Conference—I may mention that it is not a Congress!!— but as it was not possible that year to find any Indian ladies who happened to be near enough to attend the Conference without involving the Indian H. Q. friends, into any expenses, the next best thing was

(Continued on Page 53)



Recreation for scouters in an H. S. A. Training Camp in U. P.

Scouters in training in a 40 days intensive training course in U. P.

NEWS OUT OF FRANCO'S SPAIN

(Continued from Page 6)

the crackpot Dictators, political bosses, grandees, financial touts and ambitious cadets who compose its "leadership", together with the impossibility of such a bizarre collection arriving at any common programme, render it incapable of smashing the compact and entrenched group around Suner.

The two great factions watch each other, snarling and savage, ready to strike but in fact for the moment at stalemate. This cannot last. The fat and contemptible figure of the Caudillo, Franco, dances to the tune of his brother-in-law Suner, and the Axis-Falange alliance must in the near future re-enact the terrible "Night of the Long Knives" that Hitler staged on June 30, 1934. There will be a massacre in Spain.

It seems probable that Franco will soon issue another edict reaffirming the "unity of the single Party of the State." It will remain a paper declaration. What matters is the steady encroachment of Suner's creatures in all administrative departments, the careful weeding-out of his opponents even in the small villages from all part in local government. What matters is the ruthless and efficient penetration by the picked four or five thousand German Gestapo men and experts in "political co-ordination" who are guiding the Falange. It is they who prepare the dossiers to condemn the anti-Falangists when the moment comes to strike; they who guide the selection of police strong-points at street-crossings, who are placing hand-picked Falangists in the guard-rooms of all barracks.

(Major Mora has commissioned me to complete his despatch. He was severely wounded in the groin in a pitched battle between the First Bandera of the Burgos Falange and the Falange Sagardia Division on the one side, and the Carlist Tercio de Oriamendi on the other, which took place recently at Villafranca de Oria in Navarre. He had gone with several leading men of the former Military Intelligence, using forged fascist identification-papers, to Navarre where we had information of impending severe clashes between the factions.

Major Mora simply wished me to add that the Spanish people watch with satisfaction the disintegration of the regime which has conquered with foreign weapons and men. I may add my own testimony as to what I have seen in Andalusia and the South; even those who supported the rebellion are now either indifferent or hostile to the regime. It has no active mass support anywhere, suffering is too intense in all classes below the most wealthy. The regime is based solely on terror. It cannot last, but Spain's agony must increase in its death-struggles. And Spain will not be alone in her pain. All Europe will pay for past evil done. We say, Alas. But we look to to-morrow. J.S.)

"What's Lee looking so bucked about this morning?"

"He's just discovered that his grandfather is a bedroom rag in the Viceroy's palace."

THE OTHER DAY

Regime Of Loot And Terrorism In Prague

By JAN MASARYK

(Son of the first President of the Czechoslovakia Republic, and former Minister to London.)

The other day an Englishman said to me at luncheon: "I know how you must feel, but believe me when I tell you that the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia or a similarly drastic action was essentially necessary to make a real impression on the lethargic public opinion of this country and to make us wake up to the facts of the situation. Your country has rendered us a great service." Sure I had another helping of raspberries (home-grown).

The other day I met a German friend who is supposed to be very well informed indeed. Said he: "If I did believe in reincarnation, I certainly would know that the Fuehrer is the reincarnation of Frederick the Great. He is the greatest soldier-diplomat we have had since Frederick the Great. It is miraculous how quickly he mastered the art of soldiery and strategy. The occupation of Bohemia and Moravia was a strategic necessity, long ago decided upon by the Fuehrer. At last 40 divisions would have been necessary to deal with Czechoslovakia, and 20 even after the Sudetenland had been cut off. Moravia and Slovakia, and 20 even after the Sudentenland had been cut off. Moravia and Slovakia are essential as a stepping-off place against Poland. Of course Munich was just a subterfuge." (My friend used the expression "Augenauswischerei.") "Nothing ever did and never will interfere with the Fuehrer's military plans once he makes up his mind Naturally we must have Danzig and the Corridor and Upper Silesia, and we shall. We also must have an absolutely free hand in Central Europe and the Balkans. Italy on the other hand will be given a free hand in Africa to compensate her for the German drive to the Mediterranean. If your people (meaning Czechs) ever try any funny business it will be suppressed with utmost ruthlessness—that I know for a fact." Refreshed and enlightened I proceeded on my way.

The other day I met an old Hungarian friend and asked him whether Hungary was not looking at what is left of Slovakia as the next addition to the lands of the Crown of Saint Stephen. Said he: "Not for a long time. We want the Slovaks to have a good dose of the Germans first. Before long the Germans will succeed (as only they know how) in making themselves thoroughly hated, and some day our chance will come. You (meaning the Czechs) have done more for Slovakia and Sub-Carpathia (where my informant has been recently) than Hungary would have done in a century—so why should we hurry?" Having delivered himself of these words of wisdom my friend left me to my own thoughts, (I am a Slovak on my father's side)

The other day, walking down Piccadilly, I recognised a familiar figure—a friend from Prague whom I have known for many, many years. I rushed up to him and touched his shoulder. He looked at me, turned white and said: "For God's sake go away, I have reason to believe that I am being watched by the Germans." I walked up Half Moon Street wondering what next.

These are experiences of the past two weeks.

In Prague, while everything is being stolen that the gangsters, calling themselves Protectors, can lay their hands on (they are even trying to steal the soul of my people, in which they are having no success whatever, thank God), a week of German culture was held. Hacha and the rest of the poor Czech dignitaries had to attend. Mozart and Schubert was played to S. S. and S. A. in uniform—our people have no uniform, it has been stolen by the Germans.

Himmler has recently visited Prague and the terror has increased to a still less human pitch. Himmler is treading where good King Wenceslaus once did. European moral and ethical gilt-edged securities have reached an unprecedentedly low evel.

Just Relax

Cure For Headache

THE headache you had last night, the one you may (we hope not) get to-day, were discussed by doctors at the B.M.A. conference, at Aberdeen with FREE advice on cures.

Physical disorders are, it seems, not to blame; worry, insomnia and depression are.

Professor H. Cohen (Liverpool) explained that there are two types of headaches. one accompanying lesions of the brains and the other associated with irritation of the brain's membrane

The "Thetis" inquiry, he said, showed that lack of oxygen caused splitting headaches.

Just Relax

Professor G. W. Pickering (London) has found that he can banish a headache after a tiring day by consciously relaxing the muscles of facial expression. In a few minutes the pain disappears, he stated.

Dr. W.C. Maclay (London) also considers that relaxation gives good results.

Dr. D. R. MacCalman (Aberdeen) said that some patients would say that aspirin or any other drug had no effect on their headache, but that sleep would often cure it.

The Causes

What causes headaches? Here are some of the explanations given by the doctors:—

Continuous headaches are almost certainly due to anxiety, depression, mental disorder or insomnia.

(Many unnecessary operations are performed on the nose because patients have not been asked whether they sleep well or have any worry, said Dr. C.P. Symonds).

A "disordered personality" often brings a headache.

Dr. T. A. Ross (London) declared that neurotic patients with "headaches" were really suffering from some form of emotional feeling of discomfort.

Drake No Gymnast

When physical training was discussed, Professor H.A. Harris (Cambridge) said it should involve something distinct from regimentation.

"The feats of daring, of physical and mental endurance, of lonely watches, and the forced marches, have been a product of the spirit of the British race, not of the gymnasium or the barrack square," he continued.

"Drake, Cook, Scott, Lawrence and Somerville are not the products of any system of physical education or sport."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
THAT DAD-BLASTED SON OF MINE HAS BEEN EXPELLED AGAIN! TAKE A LETTER!
WAIT'LL I GET MY HARD PENCIL, BOSS!
GLADYS PARKER
6-17

WITH JAWAHAR TO CEYLON

(Continued From Page 5)

smiles of greeting made one feel at home immediately and amongst friends.

We drove away from the aerodrome with a Sinhalese friend through the cheering people. We had to drive about ten miles to Colombo and all along the route people were waiting—had been waiting, so we were told, for hours to see and wave out to Jawahar. The nearer we came to Colombo the more dense did the crowds become. At last we reached our destination, but it took us some time to make our way into the house past the people who were gathered outside.

The display of affection given by both the Sinhalese and Indians showed us how baseless the rumour was that bitterness was spreading between the two. There they stood shoulder to shoulder, cheering one who came to them both as a friend and in whom both had confidence.

Tired out, we went up to our rooms, rather wearily, and as I entered mine an unforgettable sight greeted me. The room was full of beautifully decorated baskets of flowers from known and unknown friends welcoming me to their country. What better welcome could they have given?

Round Of Engagements

From that time onwards we had hardly a moment's rest. Jawahar had appointments with the Ministers, public meetings, receptions and dinners in his honour and though it was extremely interesting, it sometimes became rather tiring to meet hundreds of new people. The men and women I met invariably asked me how I liked their country?—had I visited it before or was this the first time? Was India very different from Ceylon, and so on.

Sometimes when sitting opposite each other, my brother and I guessed that the other was feeling slightly bored, having to reply to the usual questions. A mischievous smile or a wink would pass between us which would relieve the monotony considerably! Once, at a very big reception, when Jawahar thought I was not looking too bright or cheerful, he winked thinking as usual that no one would notice, but an English woman sitting near me saw the wink and was greatly amused. I realised she had seen it and so did Jawahar much to his embarrassment, so in order to mend matters I told her that with all his work and worries if Jawahar did not indulge in these small frivolities he would be as intense and smug as some other people I knew. The Lady X (I shall not mention her name) smiled at me and said "I have always admired your brother and have read all his books, but that very human wink has endeared him more than his writings. It shows his sense of humour and his humanness, and I feel now that he is not someone on a pedestal merely to be worshipped and admired, but a human being who is approachable and I should imagine a very delightful companion when he is free from work." Of course, I agreed with her. In spite of an extremely busy programme which tired Jawahar out, his energy never seemed to flag—and I who know him so well, even I, marvelled at his vitality.

Women Of Ceylon

There were many things that struck me as odd in Ceylon. For instance, though there is no purdah or segregation of women, yet men and women did not seem to mix very freely. At most receptions, as soon as we arrived, Jawahar invariably got a garland and I, a lovely basket of flowers, and then our host took charge of Jawahar and escorted him to the men's group, while our hostess took me to the women's. Only at dinners did the we mix for a short while and then somehow the men and women always seemed to separate.

Towards the end of Jawahar's stay, a tour was organised to enable him to visit some large tea districts and rubber plantations. From Colombo, we went first to Kandy where a meeting of about 20,000 people awaited us. Kandy was lovely "a flower-fragrant spot, which reflects her delicate beauty in the still waters of her lake" aptly expresses this picturesque spot amongst the hills. The Kandians are very proud of it and rightly so. This was the last stronghold of the Sinhalese Kings and the very last part of Ceylon to fall into the hands of the foreigners.

Just above the lake stands the sacred Temple of the Tooth and once a year in August on full moon night starts the great Perahera festival, when gaily decorated elephants are taken out in procession. Kandian chiefs dress up in their national costumes, which I must confess, are not very attractive, and devil-dancers help to add to the other attractions of one of the most glamorous pageants of the island. Unfortunately, we could not stay long enough to see this great event.

With Indian Workers

From Kandy we went to Hatton, where there are large tea and rubber estates, but on the way a few miles from Kandy Jawahar insisted on stopping at a place called Peradeniya to show me its Botanical Gardens which were so beautiful that they nearly took my breath away. And from there we continued our tour. Every few miles on the road to Hatton large and small crowds had assembled and had been waiting for hours to catch a glimpse of Jawahar. So, though it was not on our programme, we stopped a few minutes at each place and Jawahar spoke a few words to them. They were mostly Tamil labourers, men and women. As I sat and watched from the car, or sometimes got down and stood with my brother, I looked at the faces around me, faces all aglow with love and faith for him who had come from the old Motherland, bringing a message of hope, of assurance that though far away from the land of their birth they were not forgotten. When I used to see Jawahar utterly fagged out at the end of a long and tiring day I often wondered whether all this was worth while, but I wondered no longer when I saw those faces around me. Every hardship was worth while, if it brought such love and confidence of millions with it.

And so we reached Hatton where a meeting of 50,000 people was held. From there we went to another and a larger meeting at Talawakelle where nearly 100.000 people were gathered together. After a short rest we started off again on our way back to Colombo which we reached at mid-night.

Buddhist Temples

Next morning we had to be up early as we had promised to go and see some Buddhist temples. Though no one was supposed to know that we were going, large crowds were assembled both inside and outside each of the three temples we visited. We were welcomed at each place by the Priests and Bhikkus, who chanted blessings for us. All the temples were interesting, specially the Kelaniya Vihare which was very beautiful too. The chief priest took us round and when we were taken to the inner shrine where there was an enormous sleeping Buddha, both my brother and I put our offering of lotus flowers near it. There were some lovely ancient frescoes in these temples, but their beauty was being marred by some modern frescoes that were in the making.

At one of these temples, as soon as we arrived we were taken inside a hall and asked to sit down on the beautifully decorated platform, while the high priest sat higher up and read out an address of welcome in Sinhalese. After he had finished, the Bhikkus chanted for a while and then we saw the temple and returned, after Jawahar had thanked the high priest and had also spoken a few words to the crowd below.

And so after innumerable meetings, countless receptions and ten days of ceaseless activity, my brother's visit came to an end. On the morning of July the 25th we drove to the aerodrome once again. Hundreds of people were waiting behind the barriers and had been there since early morning. As we arrived cheer after cheer went up and after Jawahar had greeted his friends he went across the fields towards the crowd, and folding his hands in greeting he bid them farewell with a smile. It must have warmed his heart to see those hundreds of faces so full of affection for him, and it must have more than compensated for the fatigue and many anxious moments of the past few days.

Good-Bye!

The engines started and we moved nearer the plane. I was not returning with Jawahar and suddenly I felt rather unhappy at having to say good-bye. It is on rare occasions now that we get a chance of travelling together or being with one another for long. I had enjoyed this tour with him immensely, and now that he was going and it had come to an end, I felt none too happy. Perhaps, Jawahar guessed as much and putting his arms round me he gave me a smile and said good-bye, then stepped into the plane.

It took off immediately and rose higher and higher. Then suddenly the pilot turned it round and flew downwards. Lower and yet lower it came till it was just overhead, then swooping down it rose again as if in a salute, and flew away getting dimmer and dimmer till it became a mere spec on the horizon and then was lost to sight.

I stayed behind for a week with some Sinhalese friends of my brother. They overwhelmed me with their hospitality. And I wondered how it were possible to have differences with such kind and good-natured people.

Did Jawahar succeed in his mission? Apparently not, for the Ceylon Government dismissed 600 Indian employees on the 1st of August and sent them back to India. I feel, however, that the bitterness and enmity which was beginning to take root before Jawahar's visit, has been removed, and in its place there is a better understanding. The future alone will show whether it will bear any fruit, and I am confident that it will.

The Bombay Chronicle

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NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 50)

done and these (European) ladies were appointed. Had you taken the trouble to go one step further you would have found that at the Tenth World Conference...India was represented by Indian ladies—one a Madrasi and the other a Parsi..."

Miss Rustomji further quotes a few other instances where one or two select "representatives" were present on behalf of India at some world "tamashas."

We would very politely express to Miss Rustomji that Indians do not at all care whether India is represented at "World Conferences" and tamashas by Europeans or their Indian nominees who are nowhere accepted by Indians as their true representatives. We are aware that the B.P. Boy Scout Association in India has been "represented" by the Rajasaheb of Dhenkenal, and we are glad to learn that Miss Rustomji and other Parsi, Bengali and other "Indian" ladies have "represented" India at many International shows

The fact remains that these ladies were selected by the nominees of the Overseas Committee of the British Empire in London who are stationed in the citadel of Imperialism at Calcutta

We can appreciate the plight of the "Indian Headquarters" in not finding any Indian women out of the many crores to "represent" British Imperialism, and also not finding any money from India so that they have to rely on American charity; just as they could not find any "representatives" to demonstrate on Indian dances when other nations demonstrated their folk dances at a certain Conference International Medlee.

And This Is "Indian"

Page 136 of the fifth Biennial Report (1936-'38) of the "World Associations of Girl Guide Scouts" gives the following interesting news under the heading "India."

Name of the Association:—

The Girl Guide Association, India.Address of Headquarters:—Palace Court Koyd Street, Calcutta.

Patrons:— H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Chief Commissioner:— Mrs Caney Morgan until March 1938 and Mrs. Chadwite from March 1938.

National Secretary:— Mrs. Sen.

Add to the following from "The Indian Guide."

President of Overseas Guides:—H. R. H. the Countess of Athlone. Imperial Headquarters:—17-19 Buckingham Palace Road London.

We shall publish next week the names of members of the India Headquarters.

Now we hope we shall not have another tiding from Koyd Street, Calcutta, to say that the Commissioners in India are what they are because there were not enough Indian women near enough in India to be selected.

Girl Scout Test

The National Conference at Nagpur has provisionally adopted the following as Entrance Tests for Bulbuls and Girl Scouts:—(Distinction for sixer second-Armlets in blue).

Before enrolment as a Bulbul, a girl between 7 and 12 years of age must pass the following test:

(a) Intelligence

1 Must know the promise and the laws.

2 Must know whistle calls for rally, danger and disperse.

3 Must know the Salute and the Motto.

4 Be able to turn to the right and left sit down, and stand up at given signals.

(b) Health.

1 Keep her personal appearance clean and tidy (plait or dress her own hair, teeth, nails, skin and clothes).

2 Be able to play any two games.

3 Skip twenty times without a break.

Walk-Out At International Women's Congress

(Continued From Page 46)

these international assemblages more on sufferance than as rightful partners. Europe's interest is more condescending and sentimental. We make attractive figures in our novel costume and have a decorative value. For they still ask us about the burning of widows on funeral pyres, whether we think Indians will get their franchise in the next forty years, whether India would ever be able to preserve the honour of the poor down-trodden women if the British were to leave our country. It shows how little this organisation has done to disseminate proper knowledge about its own constituent members and how little trouble these women take to find out even facts.

One other sad feature of this organisation is the advanced age of its members. One looked almost in vain for some one under fifty. This is one of the things that has always puzzled me about the women's movement in the West. It is a far more serious handicap than probably its members realise to-day. With the exception of the two Eastern countries, Scandinavia was about the only European country that had youthful representatives. Mrs. Saunte, the President of the Danish Women's Association, a young lady full of strength and vitality, when asked to explain this strange phenomenon, said that it was partly because the younger women were more absorbed in professions, but largely because these elderly women had been there from early days of the feminist movement and had stuck on; that the younger women were put off by this terrible domination by the older generation with whom they could not feel quite at ease or as comradely. This is a tragic state of affairs and unless attempts are made to bring in newer blood, the movement will just stagnate and not flower into rich blossom. The younger people would be better able to understand and handle the world problems more effectively.

(c) Service

1 Be able to clean and tidy a room.

2 Be able to wash a garment.

Attendence of at least one month is neccessary before awarding the badge.

Tenderfoot Test for Girl Scout:—:—

(A) Intelligence.

1 Must know the promise, the Law and the Motto.

2 Must know the tracking signs made up with chalk, stones, sticks, grass etc.

3 Must know the full and half salute and their significance.

4 Must know whistle signals: rally, danger, scatter.

5 Must know the composition of the Hindusthan Scout Association Flag and Badge.

6 Be able to whip ends of a cord and tie and know the uses of the following knots; Reef, sheetband, clove hitch, Bowline, sheepshank, Fisherman's.

7 Must be able to recite or sing any three national songs one of which shall be the Flag Song.

8 Be able to tell time by a watch.

(B) Health.

1 Must know how and why to keep her person and appearance clean and neat.

2 Be able to skip 30 times without a break;

3 Be able to perform six bending, breathing, and limb physical exercises.

4 Must know how to play four outdoor games.

(D) Service.

1 Prepare and serve any beverage or milk preparation.

2 Must have one month's service in troop.

WORLD NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued From Page 2)

Lord Baldwin.

Mr. Guedalla makes two assertions which are unlikely to pass unchallenged. One is that Mr. Baldwin was warned six months before his first talk with King Edward of the possibility of his marriage to Mrs. Simpson; and the second, that some time before any actual divergence had become apparent between King Edward and his Ministers, an important Cabinet Minister approached a high official of the British Legion on behalf of the Cabinet and inquired what the Legion's attitude would be in the event of any disagreement with the King.

* * * *

A young Pole, M. Alexander Janta, who owns an estate in Europe's principal danger spot—the Polish Corridor—is the director to Ram Gopal and his Kathakali and Kathak dancers. He "discovered" the Bangalore dancer in Japan and brought to Europe.

Alexander's younger brother, M. Thomas Janta, is a Treasury official and visited London recently with the financial delegation from Warsaw. Their father is a nerve specialist and head of an old Polish family. Alexander studied for the stage as a boy, but took instead to literature and journalism. For the past few years he has been travelling round the world. He has seen two wars. He was one of the few journalists permitted to visit both sides in Abyssinia and his arrival in Japan coincided with the outbreak of the war with China.

His knowledge of Danzig's strategic position, and of the strength of the Polish encourage him to prophesy that the task of the Nazis, in the event of war with Poland, would from the outset be formidable.

The Indian dancers look upon Alexander as their "Bud a Bhai.'

* * * *

Dr. Goebbels has a skeleton in the family cupboard, and a very healthy skeleton, too. This is a youth of 16, Harald Friedlander, son of Frau Goebbels by her first marriage.

The late Herr Friedlander was a Jew, and young Friedlander is neither ashamed of the fact nor of proclaiming it. His attitude is embarrassing his step-father mightily. The Doctor cannot very well put the boy in a concentration camp; and to send him abroad, where he might in time learn the foster-family art of the microphone, would be even more inadvisable.

* * * *

The new Governor of a Far Eastern State was extremely worried about the amount of hard drinking that went on among the white colony.

He decided that the first step towards more sober habits would be to discourage drinking during the day time, so he set off on a tour of the more important people to ask their co-operation in the campaign.

Finally he arrived at the bungalow of the Oldest Resident. He was shown in and the Old Resident stroed towards him with a friendly welcoming smile, and said:

"Glad to meet you sir! Darned glad to meet you! Now what are you going to have to drink? Brandy, whisky, gin—just give it a name!"

The new Governor eyed him cold and said with icy severity:

"I would have you know, my man, that I never drink before six o'clock!' Replied the Oldest Resident, with a triumphant guffaw:

"Gad, Sir, I've got you there! —I get up at half past five!"

* * * *

The latest game in London is crisis darts.

Instead of a darts board, one uses a map of Europe. One throws a dart and wherever on the map it alights the thrower has to invent a crisis for that place.

It is extremely difficult, players soon discover to hit Danzig.

* * * *

We heard the other day of a militiaman who, on being asked his age by the sergeant-major, replied briefly, "Twenty."

The sergeant-major indicated the badge of his rank, entitling him to be addressed as "sir" and said fiercely, "What do you think I am?"

"Forty," replied the militiaman.

* * * *

Mr. James Bridie calls his new play at Malvern an "escapist play". What is an "escapist play?"

A publisher who was lamenting the other day that he could not sell an "escapist book" was asked what was an escapist book.

"An escapist book", he said "Is a book that is not about Czecho-Slovakia."

* * * *

"Safety hats" are the latest fashion in Paris, the gusty winds this summer having been responsible for the idea.

A cord is attached to the brim of the hat and clipped to the breast pocket of the wearer's coat by an ornamental brooch, reminiscent of the way in which men used to keep on their "boaters."

* * * *

Young Frenchmen are an inch taller than those of the pre-war generation, according to statistics which have just been issued.

The height of the average French boy of seventeen is now 5ft. 1 1|2in. In the same period girls have grown only half an inch. The average French girl of seventeen now is 4ft. 10 in.

* * * *

Given a year to live when he was 21, Mr. W. T. Gadness, former secretary of the Ilford Chamber of Commerce died recently at the age of 86.

In his youth, he suffered from tuberculosis, of which a brother had died. He went to Canada and after three years in Winnipeg returned to London completely cured. "I roughed it a lot," he used to say. "I think the scorching summers and icy winters really saved my life."

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2.8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1.6 Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2.8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/ Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P. O. Kottayam, Travancore.

ELEKTRO:

(Continued from Page 3.)

back to their normal position of rest.

Signal lights on the control panel inform the operator which movement of the robot is next in sequence. By speaking single words or a series of words properly spaced, the operator can cause the relays to skip over any number of these "points of motion." When the light flashes over the desired "point of motion" on the control panel, a two-word command will start the proper relay.

Talks 75 Words

Just as the "electric eye" converts light waves into electric currents to put life into the robot, two other "electric eyes" enable it to discern colours. These photoelectric cells are placed directly back of Elektro's eyes, one or the other of these "electric eyes" energizes a relay to start a record revolving on a turntable to produce the word "red" or "green."

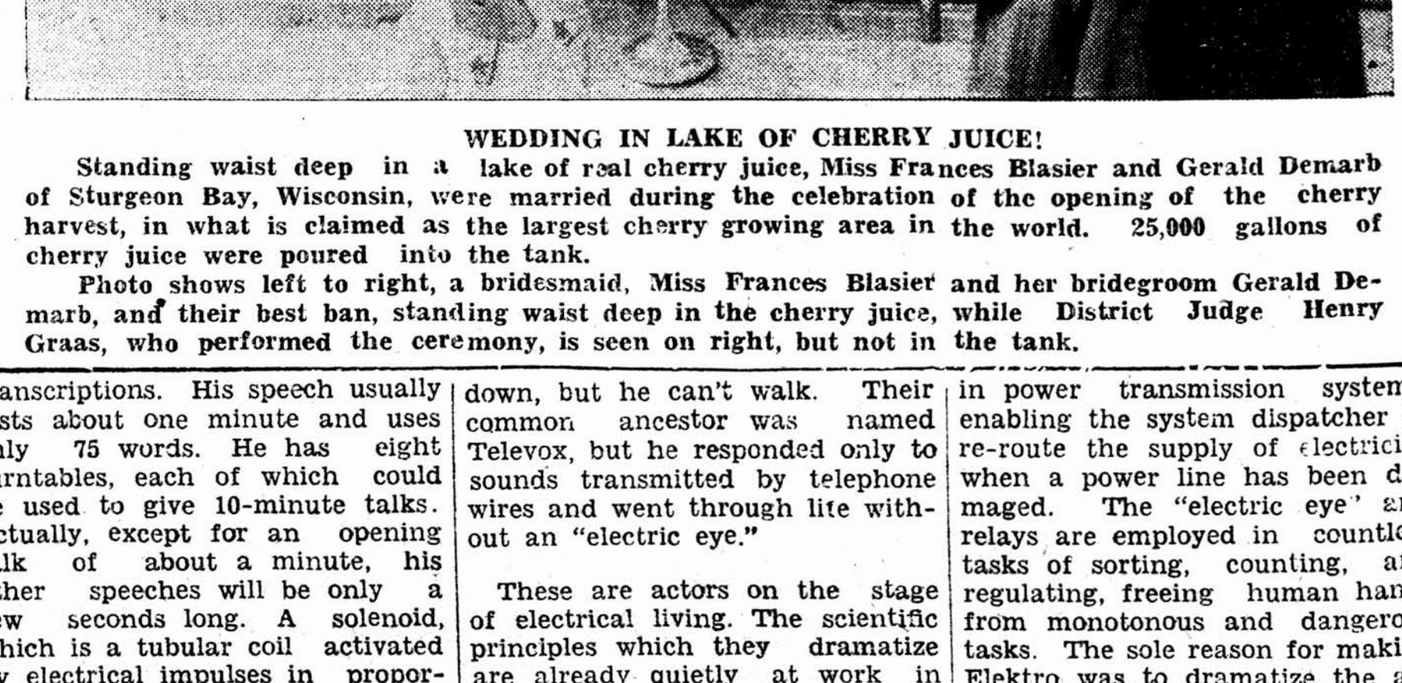
Elektro's walking, his inventor disclosed, is accomplished by means of four rubber rollers under each foot which are driven by chains and shafts connected to a motor in the middle of the automaton. Nine motors are required to operate the fingers, arms, head and turntables for talking. Another small motor works the bellows for Elektro's smoking.

Like some radio programmes, he does his talking by means of transcriptions. His speech usually lasts about one minute and uses only 75 words. He has eight turntables, each of which could be used to give 10-minute talks. Actually, except for an opening talk of about a minute, his other speeches will be only a few seconds long. A solenoid, which is a tubular coil activated by electrical impulses in proportion to the harshness or softness of spoken words, makes Elektro's aluminum lips move in rhythm to his speech-making.

But if robots could really talk, Elektro might do a little boasting on his own. He may be slow but he's as strong as a giant. If the energy of all of his 11 motors could be applied to a single task, it would be great enough to lift a 550-pound weight one foot a second.

Automatons have indeed come a long way since Aristotle speculated upon the possibility of making mechanical men. Elektro's direct forebear is Willie Vocalite, a robot developed a few years ago in the Westinghouse research laboratories. Willie is voice-operated and can stand up and sit down, but he can't walk. Their common ancestor was named Televox, but he responded only to sounds transmitted by telephone wires and went through life without an "electric eye."

These are actors on the stage of electrical living. The scientific principles which they dramatize are already quietly at work in industry. The Televox has now supplemented supervisory control in power transmission systems, enabling the system dispatcher to re-route the supply of electricity when a power line has been damaged. The "electric eye" and relays are employed in countless tasks of sorting, counting, and regulating, freeing human hands from monotonous and dangerous tasks. The sole reason for making Elektro was to dramatize the action of these sensitive electrical devices.



WEDDING IN LAKE OF CHERRY JUICE!

Standing waist deep in a lake of real cherry juice, Miss Frances Blasier and Gerald Demarb of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, were married during the celebration of the opening of the cherry harvest, in what is claimed as the largest cherry growing area in the world. 25,000 gallons of cherry juice were poured into the tank.

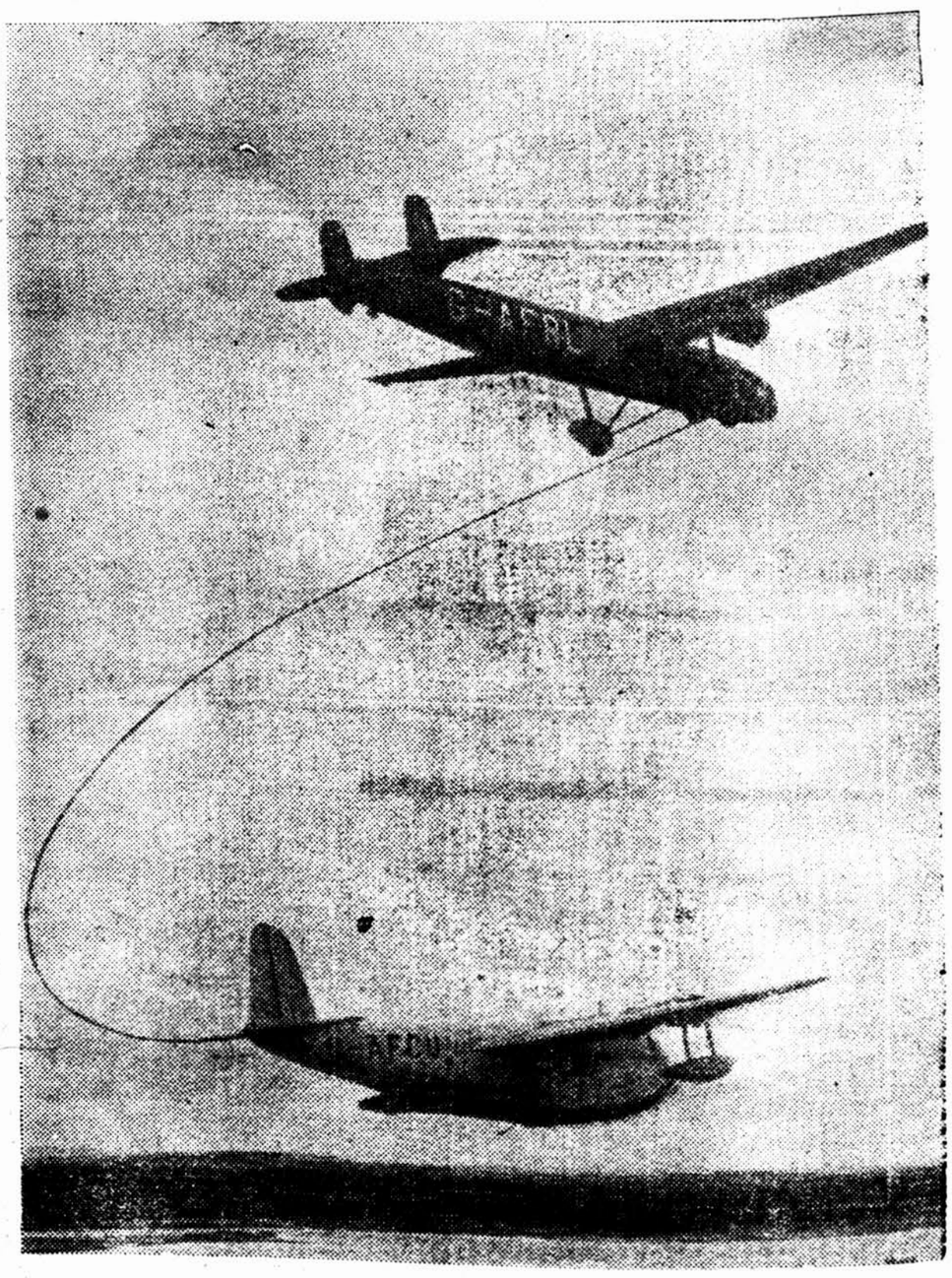
Photo shows left to right, a bridesmaid, Miss Frances Blasier and her bridegroom Gerald Demarb, and their best ban, standing waist deep in the cherry juice, while District Judge Henry Graas, who performed the ceremony, is seen on right, but not in the tank.

Golf widow: "Golf! Golf! Nothing else but golf. You even had our Willie caddying for you this morning."

"Did I. I thought I'd seen that boy somewhere before."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

AN OIL TANKER OF THE SKIES



Refuelling in mid-air has just been successfully carried out. This enables a machine to take off and then have her tanks "topped up" with an extra 1,000 gallons of petrol in mid-air. It is done with an ex-bomber converted into an "air-tanker"—a sort of flying petrol tank. Photo shows the flying oil-tank linked up with the Imperial Airways flying boat Cabot during the refueling demonstration over Southampton. She circled over the "Cabot", let fall a slender pipe which was linked up and then poured 1,000 gallons into the Cabot's tanks in twelve minutes during the demonstration.

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA

(Continued From Page 1)

thumbprints were really Walter's? A serious objection!

But conclusive proof was soon forthcoming. The razor which Walter used on the morning of his death was found to have on it the traces of his fingerprints, and when by technical methods these traces were revived, they were found to be completely identical with the impressions on the wax in the seance room;

Spirit Messages

The commonest class of supernatural phenomena is that of messages which purport to come from those who have departed. The messages are obtained in a number of ways, but the usual method is that the medium, who is in a trance, speaks in a voice identical with the voice of the dead person. He is in other words the mouth-piece of the dead person from whom the messages are supposed to come.

Frequently the medium addresses a particular person in the seance room, which shows that the spirit supposed to be speaking through the medium has known and still knows the person addressed. In certain cases it has been recorded that to ascertain whether the spirit speaking is actually the spirit of a particular person, it was asked such questions as could never have been answered in life except by the person whose spirit it was, and it was found that the answers were perfectly correct.

Not only this; some times the spirits warn their relatives of coming dangers and suggest means of escape, and sometimes they give tidings of a pleasant event coming in the future.

It is to be admitted, however, that such cases of the communication of definite information that was only in the possession of the person whose spirit is speaking are very few; in the majority of cases the information coming from the "Summerland" (the land where these spirits live) is very trivial.

'I am perfectly happy here.' 'It is a wonderfully beautiful place I live in.' "It is always so pleasant here." These are some of the frequent reports from the inhabitants of the summerland. The reports are very often vague and devoid of any definite meaning, and, as Joad remarks, "if persons whom we admire, or to whom we are attached are responsible for their form and substance, we can only regretfully conclude that the next world is a place in which the human spirit lamentably deteriorates in respect at least of its intellectual quality. One is driven to the conclusion that even if ghosts have souls, they certainly have no brains."

But the trivial nature of the information received, says Myers, is no reason why the whole affair should be considered to be a farce.

In one of the most striking passages of his works he compares the modern research scholar in the domain of supernormal phenomena to Columbus who first saw nothing but a dull and unrelieved spectacle of seaweed and other such refuse of the oceans. Unexplored and uncharted continents of experience still lie before him while he is still in the offing. Already the cases of definite information received, though extremely rare, point to a hopeful future in this domain.

Emergent Materialism

Various theories have been advanced to explain the nature of the spirit messages. Quite a fascinating theory is that advanced by Dr. Broad, and which he designates as Emergent Materialism. This theory takes cognisance of three entries, the body, the psychic factor, and the mind. The psychic factor, which is an immaterial element of the nature of a vital force, combines with the body, and when the two combine, there emerges a new entity called the mind. Now as long as a person is alive, this combination of the body and the psychic factor is intact, but at death the two become separate again, and the mind whose existence was contingent on their association vanishes into nothingness. The body also perishes, but the psychic factor survives and is capable of entering a new body and thus giving rise to a new mind.

If this is correct, the explanation of the phenomena we have just described becomes simple enough. The medium through whom the messages come is in a trance; that is to say his psychic factor has temporarily vacated his body. This uninhabited body becomes for some time the habitat of the psychic factor of the dead person with whom we want to communicate. Now this new combination of a body and a psychic factor gives rise to a new mind. But it must be noticed that this mind is neither the mind of the dead person who has contributed only his psychic factor in this new combination, nor of the medium whose contribution is only his physical body. It is this new mind that speaks, and if sometimes we feel that the messages coming from the dead person are vague, trivial, irrelevant or only partially relevant, it is because the mind speaking is a new mind and not the mind of the departed one. when the medium wakes up, his own psychic factor displaces the new psychic factor and the seance is at an end.

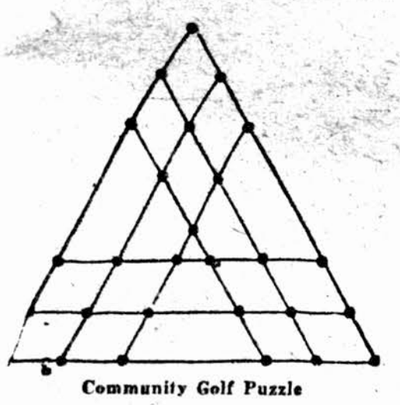
Another theory which embraces both of these phenomena (the happenings in the seance room and the messages from the spirits) is that which postulates the existence of higher intelligences in the universe. The exponents of this theory maintain that in some unexplored aspects of the universe there live intelligences that are not necessarily the disembodied spirits of the erstwhile inhabitants of this planet, but intelligences of a higher order, and if not of a higher order, at least of a different order, who live in ways unknown and unfamiliar to us.

Ordinarily there is no point of contact between us and these intelligences but sometimes, as in a seance room, conditions favourable to such a contact are created, and we receive communications from them. Furthermore they have not only a power of communication with us, but also (under certain favourable conditions,) of moulding our minds and bodies for the exhibition of phenomena that we variously call supernatural, supernormal and abnormal psychical phenomena.

Whether this view, which postulates the existence of a conscious life of an order different from our own, is right or wrong we cannot say. "But the universe," as somebody said, "is infinite in an infinite number of ways," and it would be presumptuous on our part to maintain that humanity alone has exhausted the possibilities of conscious life in the shoreless universe that lies before us.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE

P	O	L	K	■	S	P	O	T	■	J	A	P	A	N
A	R	E	A	■	P	E	R	U	■	O	V	I	N	E
D	R	E	I	S	E	R	■	R	O	L	E	■	D	A
■	■	■	S	O	D	■	S	K	I	T	■	H	E	R
W	A	L	E	S	■	P	E	E	L	■	C	A	S	S
E	V	E	R	■	T	O	R	Y	■	L	O	G	■	■
B	I	G	■	F	A	R	E	■	W	I	L	S	O	N
E	S	■	L	O	F	T	■	F	A	K	E	■	P	O
R	O	B	E	R	T	■	V	O	T	E	■	J	I	B
■	■	■	L	A	D	■	T	A	R	T	■	H	O	N	E
D	O	U	R	■	H	I	N	T	■	B	A	B	E	L
R	A	M	■	G	A	G	E	■	B	A	R	■	■	■
A	T	■	R	O	M	E	■	A	L	A	B	A	M	A
K	E	N	Y	A	■	R	A	L	E	■	I	D	E	S
E	N	D	E	D	■	S	H	A	W	■	N	O	T	E



Community Golf Puzzle

Author's Name Puzzle: The words in the horizontal rows are: Mad, Lad, Ale, Lax, Pal, Pan, And, Ran, Era, Red, Due, Mud, Dam, Sad. The name of the author is ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

Mail Carrier's Problem: Visit the houses in alphabetical order. The letter "I" is omitted to avoid confusion.

How Many Tickets?: Since the ladies took ten tickets the men must have taken 22. The first man could have taken 1, 2, 3 or 4 tickets; the second man, 2, 4, 6 or 8 tickets; the third man, 3, 6, 9 or 12 tickets, and the fourth man, 4, 8, 12 or 16 tickets. If the fourth man took 16 tickets, the other three men would have had to take 6 tickets between them, which is impossible. Likewise, if the fourth man had taken 4 or 12 tickets, the remaining tickets could not be distributed among the remaining men. However, if the fourth man took 8 tickets, then the man who took as many as his wife could have taken 3, the man who took twice as many could have taken 8, while the man who took three times as many could have taken 3. Thus, the fourth man is shown to be the husband of the lady who bought two tickets.

Magic Square: Top row: 17, 30, 41, 31, 24. Second row: 18, 32, 13, 46, 34. Third row: 11, 12, 14, 50, 56. Fourth row: 51, 19, 42, 16, 15. Fifth row: 22, 21, 35, 45, 20.

Bee Cell Puzzle: The words in the bee cells are: Docile, Italic, Retina, Septet, Turnip, Angler, Listen, Silage, Animal, Meteor, Inhale, Helium, Betray, Regent, Elapse, Proper, Plasma, Smudge.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I THOUGHT IT ONLY FAIR THAT I COME AND GIVE YOU THE KISS YOU WERE TRYING TO GET WHEN THE CAR TURNED OVER
GLADYS PARKER
6-15

Jim's a demon for Scott's Porage Oats at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

HUSBAND (pointing to 18-hole golf socks): "Why haven't you mended these?"

Wife: "Did you buy that evening cloak you promised me?"

Husband: "No—o."

Wife: "Well, then, if you don't give a wrap I don't give a darn."

* * * *

THE doctor examined him twice a year. He wore goloshes when it rained. He slept with his window open. He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables. He got at least eight hours sleep every night. He never smoked, drank, or lost his temper. He did his daily dozen. He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral took place yesterday. He had forgotten about motor cars.

* * * *

"WAITER, never bring me a steak like this again."

"Why not, sir?"

"Well, it simply isn't done."

* * * *

"HAVE you got so that you can distinguish classical music?" asked Mrs. Newrich.

"I think so," replied her husband. "When a piece threatens every minute to be a tune and always disappoints you, it's classical."

* * * *

MRS. Brown: I'm buying a lawn mower for my husband's birthday.

Friend: A surprise?

Mrs. Brown: Rather. He thinks I'm giving him an easy chair.

* * * *

"DEAREST, if I were far, away could you love me still?"

"Why Reggie, what a question. I'm sure the farther you were away the better I should love you."

* * * *

SHE (late for concert): What are they playing now?

He: Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

She: Oh, dear; so we've missed eight!"

* * * *

AGENT—Can't I put a burglar alarm in your house?

Lady—No we don't need it.

Agent—But—

Lady—No, I mean it; the family across the street watches the place so closely that even a burglar couldn't get in without being seen.

* * * *

DRUNK (looking down at moon's reflection in water): "Say, what's that I see down there?"

Cop: "It's the moon."

Drunk: "Well, how did I get way up here?"

A sugar planter in Hawaii, entertaining a friend, took him to the edge of a historic volcano and said: "That crater, Joe, is just 70,004 years old."

"But why the four?" asked his guest.

"Oh, I've been here four years." was the reply. "It was 70,000 when I came."

* * * *

"HAS she 'gone' Hollywood?"

"I'll say. Why she won't dance anything but reels!"

* * * *

"HOW many of the girls in the sewing circles are in on the secret?"

"Ten, all told."

"They would!"

* * * *

"THAT ancient car of Jack's is the worst ever. It goes off any old way, shoots here and there and backfires every minute."

"Pretty bad—we call it the blunderbus."

* * * *

SUB-Editor: "Here's a correspondent who wants to know how long girls should be courted."

Editor: "Tell him just the same way as short girls."

* * * *

"THAT florist certainly keeps in touch with his slogan: 'Say it with flowers.'"

"What's his method?"

"Well, he sends me a bunch of forget-me-nots with each bill."

PATIENT (in waiting room of doctor's office): "How do you do!"

Second patient: "So, so, I'm aching from neuritis."

First patient: "Glad to meet you. I'm Mendelbaum from Kalamazoo."

* * * *

JUDGE: "Had you complete command of yourself at the time?"

Witness: "No, sir; my wife was with me."

* * * *

MAID: "Please, sir, there's someone to see you."

"A gentleman?"

Maid: "I don't know; something like yourself, sir."

* * * *

TEASHER: "Define the two genders."

Pupil: "Masculine and femine; the masculines are divided into temperate and intemperate, the feminines into frigid and torrid."

* * * *

JIMMIE: "I can't go to school to-day, mother. I don't feel well."

Mother: "Where is it you don't feel well?"

Jimmie: "In school."

* * * *

"I suppose you've heard rumours that I'm engaged to Peggy?"

"Yes. If it's true I congratulate you; if not, I congratulate Peggy."

* * * *

MCPHERSON: "I heard that your husband had died in London, Mrs. McGregor."

Mrs. McGregor: "It was not quite as bad as that. It was his excursion ticket that expired."

"I'VE got a pain in my side, doctor."

"Which side?"

"Inside my outside."

* * * *

"I'll examine you thoroughly for three guineas."

"Go ahead, doc. If you find it you're welcome."

* * * *

"WHEN I was a baby I was left an orphan."

"What did you do with it?"

* * * *

DOCTOR (to his daughter)—Did you tell the young man that I think he's no good?

Daughter—Yes, but it didn't impress him. He said it wasn't the first wrong diagnosis you had made.

* * * *

CANVASSER—"Madame, will you donate something to the new hospital?"

Mrs. Clancy (who has just finished an argument)—"Well, ye might step in an' take a look at Clancy. Maybe he'd do."

* * * *

WHAT's harder than buying a present for a girl who has everything?"

"Buying one for a girl who wants everything."

* * * *

AND have you music in the church?"

I asked the rural squire.

"Wall, no", he said, "can't say we have:

Jest singin' by the choir".

Our Humorist At Large

He "And do you think you will be able to remember my name?"

She: "I can't promise that but I shall never forget your feet.

"At last! A specimen of orchidacene. This is my lucky day."

"I hate that fellow. He had the check to say I was vain."

"Really! I had no idea he knew you, dear."

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
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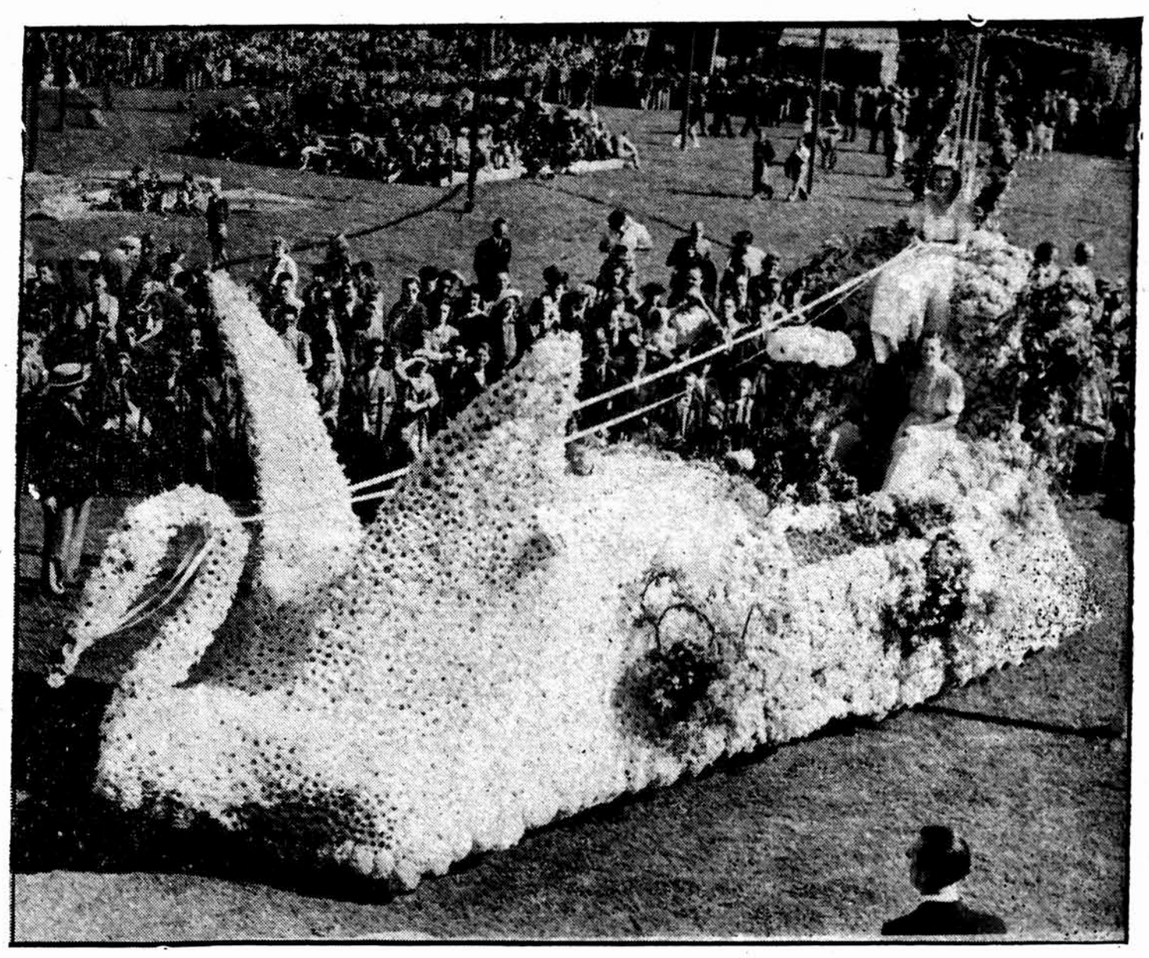
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor watch a fight between Peter Kane, the British boxer and Pierre Louis, French Bantam-Champion, at Monte Carlo.

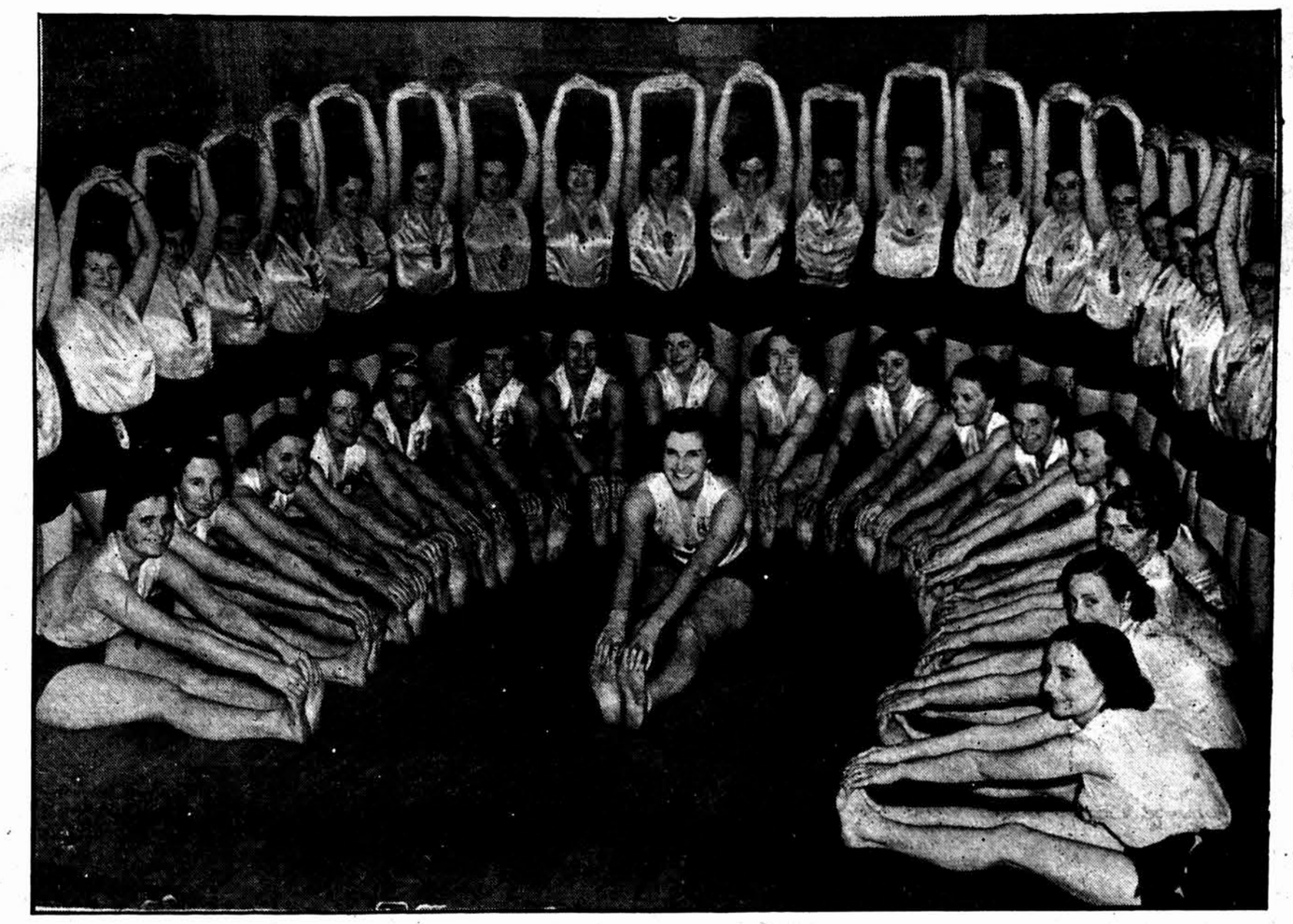


One of the beautiful prize-winning floats in the procession which preceded Jersey's annual "Battle of Flowers". which took place early last month.

★

Lady David Douglas Hamilton, formerly Miss Prunella Stack, taking a class of the Women's League of Health and Beauty at the League's headquarters in London.

★



Poland and France stand together: Marshal Smigly Rydz and General Gamelin, the Polish and French C.-in-C's respectively.

King Zog of Albania with his Queen and sisters at Versailles Chateau.

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